

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.05

December 5, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 92.
Humidity " 92. "

December 5, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 52. 2 p.m. 67.
Humidity " 45. " 42.

2799 歲八十月十年寅甲

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

六 日 一 月 二 十 年 十 一 百 一 千 一 九

SINGLE COPY 10 CENM
\$35 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE EMDEN'S MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

AUSTRALASIAN CONTINGENTS' NARROW SQUEAK

Within 100 Miles of the Emden When the Latter Was Rounded Up.

WAR MAY LAST THREE YEARS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

German Liner Aground.

Dec. 4, 3.5 p.m.

Lloyd's Agent at Bergen, in Norway, announces that the German liner Friedrich Wilhelm is aground near Oede.

What the Emden Missed.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Pearce, Minister for Defence, speaking in the Senate, announced that when the Sydney fought the Emden, the transports with the Australasian contingents on board were within one hundred miles of the scene.

French Progress.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 93 states:—On the 2nd the cannonade was rather brisk against Nieuport and Lampernisse. On the 3rd it was a calm day, also in the region of Craonne and Reims, the bombardment of the latter city having ceased.

French troops sustained strong attacks in Argonne. The Germans have blown up the north-west spur of the Ligny forests.

French troops occupied Lesmeil, which is nearly three miles distant from Pont-a-Mousson in the north-west, and carried brilliantly Tete-de-Faux in the Vosges.

In Alsacia we occupied Burschaupt station and established ourselves on the Anspach-Burschaupt line, south-east of Thann.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 3, 8.45 p.m.

The Chamber of Deputies is convoked for the 22nd inst. in Paris. The Ministers will return next week.

In Belgium cannonading is rather brisk against Nieuport, while Aix-Noulette, west of Lens, has been bombarded very violently. From the Somme to the Aisne and in the Champagne district calm prevailed.

In Argonne we repulsed vigorous attacks and progressed slightly in Vosges. The German artillery has been moving more quickly, but has met with insignificant results.

The Austrians have marched into Belgrade.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Capture Bartfeld.

Dec. 4, 6 a.m.

A Petrograd official report states that fighting continues in the region of Lowitz.

Large German forces, principally from Germany and the Western front, took the offensive yesterday in the regions of Liutomerak and Sezerow respectively, west and south of Lodz.

The Russians beyond the Carpathians have captured Bartfeld. [Bartfeld, or Bartla, is a town of Hungary, on the river Topla, near the borders of Galicia, with hot baths and a population of 7,000.]

Military Promotions.

Dec. 4, 6.55 a.m.

Major General Herman Landon, C.B., has been gazetted Division Commander in succession to Major-General Samuel Holt Lomax, who had been in command of the 1st Division since 1910.

Major Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., who is a prisoner in Germany, has been gazetted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

[Viscount Crichton succeeds to the earldom of Erne, the death of his father, the 4th Earl of Erne, being announced yesterday. Major Viscount Crichton was reported "Missing" on November 15th. He has been Extra Equerry to King George V. since 1910.]

The War to Last till Germany is Defeated.

Dec. 4, 6 a.m.

According to an interview with Lord Kitchener, which the American writer Mr. Irwin Cobb has published in New York, Lord Kitchener said the war will last not less than three years and the end will only come when Germany is thoroughly defeated, as she will certainly be.

Lord Kitchener asked how the Germans regarded the British soldiers and Mr. Cobb replied: "They say the English are the hardest fighters they have met. They particularly praised the Scots."

Lord Kitchener said the German campaign in the West was a failure. When an army of invasion ceases to invade, hides itself in trenches and fights at long range it is only wasting itself. Dropping bombs on cities is not warfare but spectacular by-play.

"Paris might be captured and England invaded," said Lord Kitchener, "but the war will not end until Germany is defeated."

King's Visit to France May be Extended.

Dec. 4, 6 a.m.

It is stated that the King's visit to France may be considerably extended beyond the limits originally contemplated.

THE IRON MASTERS OF ESSEN.

Some Particulars of the Krupp Works.

In view of the report that a bomb has been dropped on the Krupp works at Essen, the following article from the *Pittsburg Dispatch* should be read with interest:—

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." So with the house of Krupp, which had its inception in a small forging plant near Essen that at one time did not have sufficient business to support it.

The founder of the line, Friedrich, who was born at Essen, endeavored to make cast steel, the secret of which was carefully guarded in England. And in 1810 he founded a small forging plant near Essen for the production of cast steel after a process he had evolved. Mint dies, stamps for buttons, etc., were manufactured, but so small was the demand, the works could not be kept in operation. And, soon after 1820, Krupp was obliged to give up his house to occupy a small one-storey labourer's cottage near his plant. The hut is still preserved in the midst of the present gigantic establishment.

Shortly before his death, however, the first of the present-day Krupps confided to his son, Alfred, the secret of making cast steel, which the latter developed successfully. Alfred, with the indomitable perseverance that captivates the imagination, continued in the face of mountainous difficulties his endeavours to improve the manufacture of steel.

Then came the Krupp opportunity—the great exhibition at London in 1851. The obscure Rhineish steelmaker from Essen electrified the military universe with a six-pounder of flawless cast steel. Since then the German army and navy have bought 29,000 Krupp guns. And 30,000 Krupp guns have been sold in the last half century to fifty-two nations throughout the world—twenty-three in Europe, eighteen in America, six in Asia and five in Africa.

But the Krupps have never manufactured munitions of war for France. Alfred Krupp's breech-loading rifle and cannon, adopted by the Prussian army in 1861, proved their superiority in the Franco-Prussian war. From then on the factory became world-famous for its manufacture of heavy ordnance and armour plate.

Under the next Krupp the output of the gun factory was increased and diversified by the incorporation of other enterprises. And now the Krupp von Bohlens not only have the immense plant at Essen, which comprises an area of 1,200 acres, 235 of them under one roof, but many other plants as well. At Essen, and at the three neighbouring fifteen-mile long gun ranges of Meppen, 39,000 men are employed.

At Krupp collieries in Rhine-land-Westphalia and Silesia, 10,000 miners dig coal for Krupp branch works at Annen and Gruson, where armour plate is made, and for Krupp blast furnaces at Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwerk and Engers, which, between them, keep another 15,000 pairs of hands busy.

At Kiel 6,100 shipwrights build battle-ships, torpedo boats and submarines in Krupp's fifty-five-acre Germania dockyard. In Germany and far away Spain 5,000 miners are dism bowelling ore from Krupp iron mines, which, in the case of that mined in Spain, is shipped in Krupp steamers that unload their burden at Krupp docks of Rotterdam, there to be transhipped down the Rhine.

For all those employed the Krupp pay-roll totals \$25,000,000 a year.

When the last of the Krupp men died he gave the Krupp works to Bertha, his oldest daughter, now 28. She married, after a love affair at Rome, a young Prussian diplomat attached to the legation there, Dr. Krupp von Bohlens and Halbach. He is now managing director of the vast system of which she is sole owner. He no longer is merely Bertha Krupp's husband, however. He no longer is simply the man who married the greatest fortune in Germany. He has become the master of Essen in reality. The 75,000 members of the Krupp staff, and the community of 300,000 souls dependent upon Krupp employment, today look up to Krupp von Bohlens with the same spirit of reverential loyalty that inspired three generations of workmen to regard the Krupps as their liege lords.

In "The Men About the Kaiser," Frederick William Wile points about the couple a happy picture. The vast bulk of their time, he writes, is devoted to their home, their three children and their work people.

The social work of the Krupps at their fundries and factories among their work people, dates back to 1891. At that time, finding there were not in Essen sufficient houses for their employees, the Krupps began building dwellings. Now some 400 houses are provided, many being given rent free to widows of former employees. A co-operative society divides profits according to the amounts purchased. A boarding-house for bachelors now accommodates 1,000. Bath-houses are provided, and employees receive free medical attention. Accident, life and sickness insurance societies among the men are given \$60,000 a year by the firm for their support. There is a trust fund of \$250,000 for the benefit of the needy who are not qualified to receive pension. There is also a fund for a building association. And technical and manual training schools are provided.

"Altogether," sums up Mr. Wile, "the Krupp von Bohlens are inspiring reminders that the age of luxury and splurge is still scorned by folk to whom great riches can never be a curse."

And it is in the hands of the Krupp von Bohlens that the fate of Germany may rest.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

Red Ensign Trampled on by German Officer.

The Admiralty report that the British steamer *Glitra*, bound from Grangemouth for Stavanger, has been sunk by the Germans in the North Sea.

The following details are supplied by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News:—

A telegram from Stavanger, Norway, says that Captain E. Johnston, of the British steamer *Glitra*, who has arrived with his crew, reports that the *Glitra*, on the way from Grangemouth to Stavanger with coal, was stopped 12 miles west of the Norwegian coast by the German submarine U17. A German officer, with a revolver in his hand, compelled the captain to take the British flag down, and subsequently the officer tore it, and trampled upon it.

The officer gave the captain ten minutes to clear the lifeboats, and ordered the crew in the boats. The *Glitra* was then sunk. The captain and crew of the *Glitra* were rescued later by a Norwegian torpedo-boat. — Central News.

A Reuter's message states that the Germans sank the *Glitra* by opening her bottom valves.

The *Glitra* is a steamer of 866 tons, built at Newcastle, and owned at Leith.

Danish Craft Attacked.

Copenhagen, October 20.—A foreign submarine which had reached unobserved a point in non-territorial waters between Nakkehaved, on the northern coast of the province of Zealand, and Kullen, in Sweden, yesterday discharged two torpedoes at the Danish submarine *Havmanden*, which was running on the surface at a speed of five knots. Neither torpedo struck her. The *Havmanden* was flying Danish colours at the time.

A submarine, nationality unknown, probably the same vessel, was seen yesterday afternoon from the lighthouse at Nakkehaved. This morning a torpedo was washed ashore near the lighthouse and blew up.

These facts have been brought to the notice of the belligerent Powers, with a request that greater care should be taken in the evolutions of their submarine craft in the future.—Reuter.

FINE BODY OF MEN.

Seasoned Veterans of Battles Arrive in Montreal.

Seasoned veterans of British wars in all parts of the earth are the major portion of the eighty-one members of the Elliott Horse formed through the munificence of Mr. R. T. Elliott, K.C., of Victoria, B.C., which arrived yesterday morning in Montreal at the Windsor station at 10.35 o'clock on its way to England to be attached to some regiment of British cavalry, if possible, that is leaving immediately for the front, says the *Montreal Gazette* of October 20. The soldiers, who are of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian extraction, are mainly men who have seen active service and who have taken to fighting as others do to eating. There are also men who have had extensive experience as frontiersmen as well. Ten members of the Legion of Frontiersmen accompany them. All are of exceptionally fine physique.

Captain G. Smith, who is in command, has gone to England ahead of the troop to arrange with the War Office to attach them to some cavalry regiment. Captain W. A. O. Underwood has been acting officer in command in his stead, bringing the troop from Victoria, where the soldiers had an enthusiastic send-off to Montreal. Captain Underwood gave hearty praise last night to the assistance given him by Colonel Stewart and Major Long in securing the old High School on Peel Street as barracks for his men for the few days they expect to be in Montreal.

Captain G. Smith, who is in command, was a lieutenant in the Mounted Infantry in South Africa. Captain Underwood, now acting commander, belongs to the reserve of officers, and had two years and a half active service in South Africa in the Imperial Yeomanry and the Mounted Infantry. Another officer is Lieutenant Holgate, late of the Grenadier Guards, and another, Lieutenant Roberts, of the Imperial Light Horse, who saw action in Ladysmith and elsewhere in South Africa. Lieutenant Sloan, late of the Scots Greys, had between two and three years' service in South Africa as well.

Looking for War.

S.S.M. W.C. Miller, late sergeant-major of the M.I. in South Africa, has spent most of the major portion of his existence since he reached manhood travelling over the planet trying to find a war in which he can engage. He is wearing three medals, two gained in South Africa, one in the Tibet campaign, and he has just come

from Mexico, where he fought under General Villa as captain of one of his cavalry regiments. Things seemed more interesting in Europe when the great war broke out, and he concluded his Mexican service as soon as he possibly could to return to a place where he could fight for the flag. Q.M. Sgt. Adye, late of the Duke of Edinburgh's First Wiltshire Regiment, has had ten years of service fighting in wars on the Indian frontier.

The generosity of Mr. Elliott in outfitting and equipping the troop and paying their expenses to England is a matter of common talk among the men. The set of Mrs. J. R. Roper, of Victoria, in presenting Mackinaw coats and hats to all the men was greatly appreciated. "One of the Canadians with the troop is Mr. A. Butler, a son of Colonel Butler, of Montreal.

Snow Battle of Warriors.

On the same special Canadian Pacific train which brought the Elliott Horse to Montreal was a car, with a detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles (permanent force), raised in British Columbia for garrison duty in Bermuda, where they will relieve a force of regular Imperial troops stationed there. They will be kept at Halifax until their training is considered sufficient to enable them to take over garrison duty, when the Bermuda garrison will go to the front.

The men going to Bermuda evidently expect that after an experience at Bermuda they also will be relieved in the same way, as they had signs on their car on the way across the continent reading, "To Berlin." The Elliott Horse responded by tearing up a sheet and making in fearful and wonderful characters the legend, "To England, not to Bermuda." The rivalry of the two found good-humoured vent during the last days in a snow fight during a stop of the train in which the Bermuda detachment, composed of young fellows mostly, seemed to have the better of it, their throwing arms being in fine fettle. The others are dead shots, but they have not had practice in throwing snowballs for years.

The one hundred men in the rifle were under the command of Captain McManus, of the 8th D. O. F., Vancouver. The cars containing these men were separated from the train at Montreal West and sent east to Halifax, while the Elliott Horse came on into the city.

The troop, now in Montreal, is in command of Capt. Underwood and with him are Lieutenants Sloan, Algate and Roberts. Capt. Smith is now in England making preparations for the reception of the men. The troops arrived from Victoria at 11 o'clock to-day and temporarily are quartered in the immigration rooms at Windsor Street station.

The men are attired in the useful and comfortable service cavalry uniform of the Canadian service, with the short service overcoat of khaki-coloured material. They wore the broad brim Stetson hat used by Lord Strathcona's Horse. They certainly added a picturesque touch to St. Catherine Street to-day when mingling with the early day throng of feminine shoppers.

These men have come from all over the shop. There are Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians and what not. They have been selected for physique, horsemanship and ability to look after themselves. There are Australian bushmen, Canadian woodmen; indeed it is an outfit of chaps who have wandered far from home and are well versed in the ways of getting back safely. They are a trim lot, quiet in demeanour and fit to strike a swift hard blow.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians beyond the Carpathians have captured Bartfeld.

The German liner Friedrich Wilhelm is aground near Oede.

Fighting continues in the region of Lowitz, where there are large German forces.

Earl Kitchener says the dropping of bombs on cities is not warfare, but spectacular by-play.

It is stated that the King's visit to France may be considerably extended beyond the limits originally intended.

According to the American writer, Mr. Irwin Cobb, the Germans say the English are the hardest fighters they have met.

Major General Herman Landon has been gazetted a Division Commander and Viscount Crichton, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Horse Guards.

It is announced that when the Sydney fought the Emden, transports with the Australasian contingents were within 100 miles of the scene.

According to an interview with an American writer, Earl Kitchener has expressed the opinion that the war will last not less than three years.

NEWS.

General news appears on page 3.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war articles appear on an extra to-day.

The latest donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund are given in this issue.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, the share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The death has taken place at the Government Civil Hospital of Inspector McHardy, of the Hongkong Police.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 7.
Sale of Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Curios, etc.—G. P. Lamport's Sales Room—3.15 p.m.
Tuesday, December 8.
Sale of Woollens—G. P. Lamport's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Wednesday, Dec. 10.
Sale of Work and Concert Union Church. Sale of Work—3 p.m.; Concert 9 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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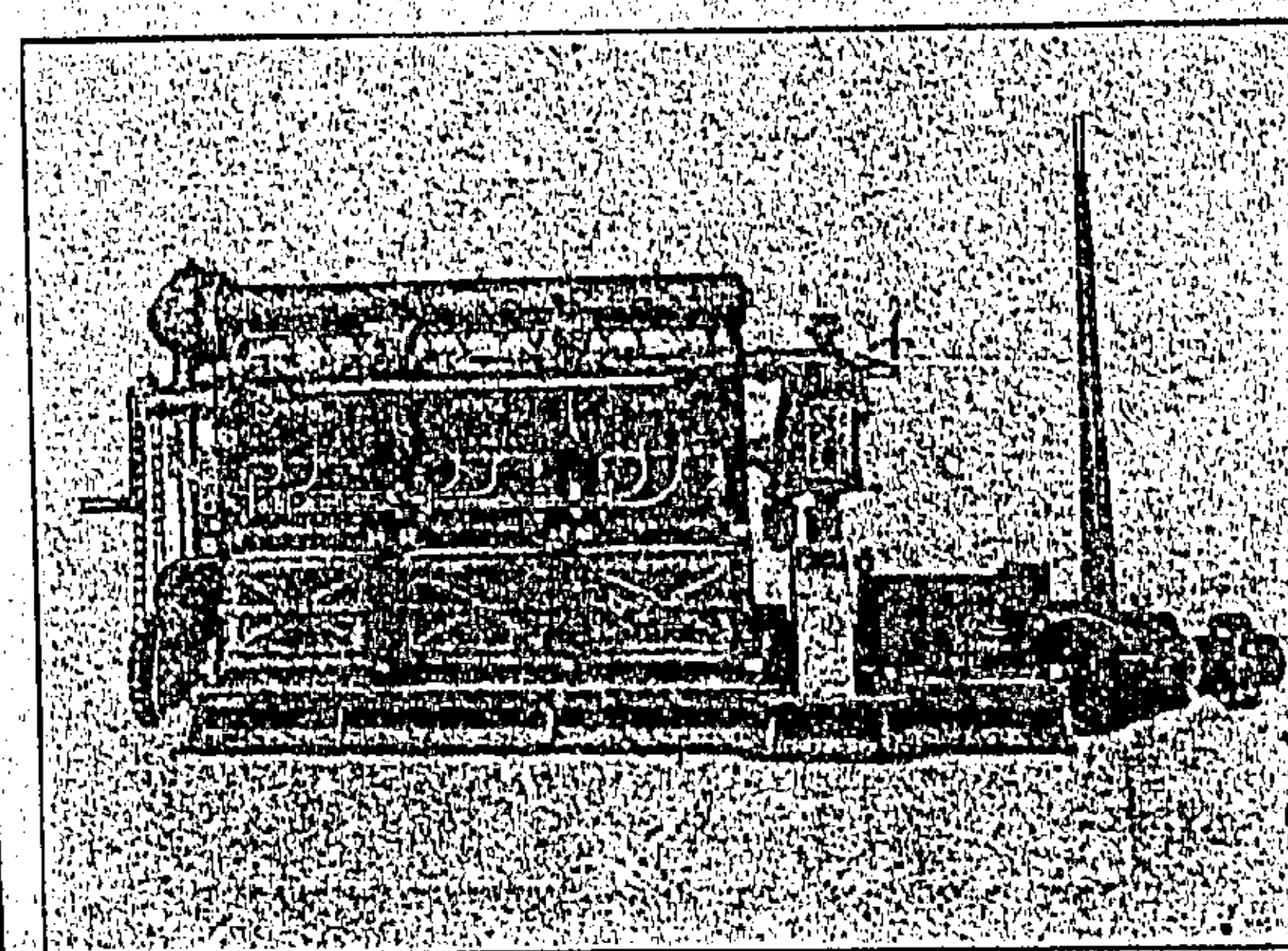
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Daily Press.

The German Press Campaign.
But, after the many disappointments Germany has suffered one would imagine that the responsible German newspapers would hesitate to indulge in prophecies of so precise a character as those to which we have referred. Many delusions have been shattered, but many are still cherished. Herr Poleger, the Reporter of the German Naval Budget, we observe, has just stated that the German Fleet will reserve for the British the fate of the Spanish Armada, and that Germany will conquer by sea as on land. This is what the late Homer Lea would call "the valour of ignorance." There is nothing in the situation to warrant such hopes on Germany's part. Germany's vaunting ambition has already overleaped itself, and great will be the fall! We shall doubtless see less and less of this boasting in the German Press as time goes on, for little by little the truth must be dawning on the braggers that Britain's talk about the destruction of German militarism is not so "painfully ridiculous" as it seemed to them in the early days of the war, and that the German mission "to thrust Britain aside from our path wherever we may encounter her hateful presence," as the *Vossische Zeitung* has defined it, is doomed to ignominious failure.

China Mail.

The Progress of the War.
The Allies in the various theatres of the great struggle and at every point of the immense fronts are gradually throwing back the enemy. In France, the French and British troops continue superior from the Aisne to Nancy and only the numerical superiority of the Germans prevents the Allies' more rapid advance. This, however, will soon be remedied, for Lord Kitchener's new Army of 1,000,000 well-trained and keen men will soon be moving to the assistance of their comrades. With a heroism that is thrilling the world, the British and Belgian troops in north Belgium are more than proving a match for the strenuous efforts by the enemy in their endeavour to reach Dunkirk and Calais. Time and again the Germans have made onslaughts on Ypres, and time and again they have been repulsed with heavy losses in men and munitions. And when the German trenches have been within striking distance from the coast, they have been met with terrific fire from warships. In the Eastern theatre, the Russians continue not only to annihilate any Austro-Hungarian troops that may occasionally venture forth, but they have completely stopped the German attempt to reach Warsaw and now occupy several strong positions in East Prussia.

South China Morning Post.

The South African Revolt.
The capture of General Christian De Wet, the leader of the revolt in the Orange Free State Colony, is a feather in the cap of General Botha and a stunning reply to the plotting of German agents in South Africa. General Botha's political opponents have sneered at him as a man of peace. Hertzog, his most powerful antagonist, dubbed him recently as a "pabbler" or "slack-trodder," which to the Dutch mind conveys the idea of a timid, almost cowardly man. Botha is not a coward. The Boer war proved that for all time, and the present trouble in Union Territory has given him a second opportunity to prove his mettle. Botha, the Premier, promptly answered the challenge which was hung across the German border and becoming once more Botha, the Soldier, he has proved himself a man of quick action and ready resource. Since he took the field no doubts have existed as to the outcome of his military expedition. His enemies, Beyer and Maritz, traitors to their allegiance, have been put to flight and their confederate De Wet is now a prisoner in his hands.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
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Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Quiet in the F.M.S.
According to the *Malay Mail*, the state of unrest in the mining centres of the Malay Peninsula, which has caused some anxiety since the war broke out, is gradually giving place to the normal, the police having managed to lay by the heels the heads of several notorious gangs, and segregating or banishing others whose characters would not bear investigation. These criminals were in every instance Chinese.

Manila Hemp Bill.
The bill providing for exemption from the provisions of the hemp law passed by the last legislature, of hemp, paool, maguay and sisal, graded and baled prior to January 1 of next year, whose passage will save Philippine hemp men more than P250,000 was passed by the Philippine Commission and is now ready for action by the Assembly.

"To look at the Dark."
"I want to go up West to look at the dark," said a bright suburban young lady yesterday. The latest diversion of Londoners is that of making up parties and promenading in the inky glimmer in which it is difficult to tell Piccadilly-circles from Trafalgar Square.

Rubber in Churches.
Rubber has been "taken up" — if the expression may be used — by the Church. In place of oak flooring, a rubber pavement has been laid in the nave and aisles of the historic City church of St. Michael, Cornhill. The cost works out at £200, £10 less than the estimated outlay on an oak floor. The rubber is expected to last for at least fifty years.

Ingenuous.
A Home paper has discovered a coincidence between the names of the French and British leaders in the field, enabling them to be read conjointly in both ways. This is how the coincidence works:—

JOE FRE
FRE NCH.

Honour for Loyal Mayor.
The King has conferred on the Lord Mayor of Birmingham the appointment of Honorary Colonel of the 1st City of Birmingham Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in consideration of Alderman W. H. Bowers services in raising and equipping three Birmingham battalions.

British Company Robbed.
At the Shanghai Mixed Court last week three coolies were charged with being concerned in stealing a quantity of tobacco from the factory of the British Cigarette Co., at Pootung. One of the accused admitted stealing the tobacco, and said he sold it, a little at a time, for sixty cents. The second accused said he bought it for the third accused, but the latter denied knowing that it was stolen. The first accused was discharged, while the second and third were sentenced to one and two months' imprisonment respectively.

The Utility of the Boy Scouts' Staves.

One is often led to wonder to what useful purpose the Boy Scouts put the broomstick which forms part of their equipment. A would-be wag who sought to take a rise out of a party of lads guarding a Home railway bridge has discovered at least one. Assuming a German accent he announced that he was about to "prowl up der bridge." During the next few seconds he saw more stars than there are in the milky way and was borne off in triumph in a twinkling. Which shows that one should not play the fool in war time. — *Eschwege*.

Neat.
"I beg you," said the Turkish Ambassador at Petrograd on meeting his diplomatic colleague, the Belgian Minister there, "to accept my condolences on the capture of Brussels by the Germans." The Belgian Minister replied: "I also ask your Excellency to accept my condolences." "Why," asked the Porte's representative, much astounded, "On the capture of Turkey by the Germans," was the retort.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

IN THE BALTIC.

German Cruisers' Raid on Steamers.

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, writing off the Swedish coast, says:—Under a scorching sun and packed sardine-like on the quay at Stockholm stood hundreds of passengers seeking accommodation on the boats sailing for the Finnish coast. With me some 300 men and women, mostly Russian fugitives from nearly every part of Europe, but with a fair sprinkling of Englishmen, were fortunate in securing passage on this comparatively splendid boat of the Svea Line, bound for Raumo, at present the only open port in European Russia south of the Arctic circle.

Although the boat was timed to sail at 3 p.m., it was crowded to the very guards shortly after midday. On all sides congratulations on the prospect of soon seeing the home shores, and faces radiated with heat and enthusiasm.

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, came a message that a Finnish steamer, the *Uleatorg*, from Raumo, with passengers and cargo for Stockholm, had been stopped by a German torpedo-boat right in the Gulf of Bothnia and north of the Aland Islands. All male British subjects between the ages of 17 and 45, and all Russians had been taken off, along with some 8,000 lbs. of butter, and the fate of the boat was a mystery. Hardly had the message been circulated when the Russian Minister to Sweden, accompanied by his secretary, appeared and ordered all male Russian subjects between 17 and 45 off the boat. On his heels came the British Vice-Consul and strongly advised the several British subjects to leave the boat and make their way to Russia by land.

The Scene Changed.
In less than a minute happy, laughing crowds became a panic-stricken horde. With blanched faces, men and women began rushing for boxes and bags. People fell over each other in their attempts to regain the quay and make for the train which was to take them a six days' journey around the Swedish and Finnish coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia. Although there was no danger imminent for the women, most of them preferred to accompany their husbands or brothers on the wearisome and distant journey.

All in all, some sixty passengers, fifty-four women and four men, remained on the boat. I resolved to risk it, and, with me, another Englishman past the military age. It is, of course, difficult to ferret out what is in store for us. For the past two weeks or so steamers both under the Swedish and Russian flags have been leaving Stockholm and the port of Gifla, some seventy miles farther north, for Raumo, which is newly opposite Gifla, on the Finnish coast.

This passage seemed perfectly safe, and the Norwegian and Swedish trains from Bergen and Christiania to Stockholm were crowded to their full capacity with passengers for Russia. The consternation caused by this bold

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Papill of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris. Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

invasion of German warships so far north can well be imagined, for the railways in the north of Sweden and Finland surely cannot cope with this tremendous increase in traffic, and as a consequence hundreds of Russian fugitives, already exhausted with their experiences in getting out of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, have before them the none too pleasant prospect of spending days, and maybe weeks, in finding transportation to their homes.

Stranded Russians.
Infinitely more pathetic, however, is the lot of hundreds of Russian and Polish reservists on their way home to join the colours from the United States and Canada. They arrived in Stockholm, via Norway, on the Swedish and Norwegian emigrant boats, most of them accompanied by their families. They booked their passages on both Finnish and Swedish boats to Raumo. The Finnish boats have cancelled their schedule, and the Swedish boats refuse to take these unfortunates, on the advice of the Russian Ambassador.

They are mostly penniless, and at best have only just enough to carry them through to their destination without undue delay. No provision has been made to house or feed them, and they are encamped on the docks with all their belongings and numerous children.

The Swedish people, according to the accounts of numbers of Russians to whom I have spoken, have been exceedingly kind to the fugitives who come from Germany, and have shown them every attention, but they can hardly be expected to cope with the misery which is bound to arise among the Russian reservists and their families coming from across the seas. As it is there is great distress among the Swedes themselves, as the reserves in Sweden have all been called up, and at present some 60,000 men are under arms.

Their families have to be provided for, and all charitable institutions are taxed to the utmost. Great placards announce collections for these reservists, and even clothing is badly needed for them. In all public institutions, banks, and hotels depots for collecting clothing have been established, and are being rapidly filled.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses at Kowloon.
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TO LET.—2-roomed office, No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to "S.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Nice Flats of 2 ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Ten: is Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Vaux Road Central splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

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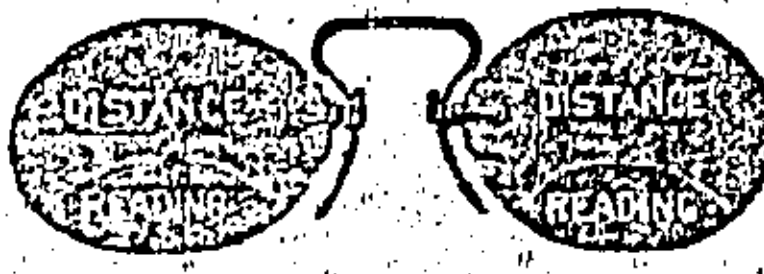
LOST.

LOST.—Feking Spangiel, answers name of "QUEEN," with brown marks under eyes. Finder please return to Hongkong Hotel and receive reward.

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LAND MINE PLANS.

Grave Charge Against a German.

Sensational allegations were made at Merihyr on October 20 against a German named Karl Fick, who was brought up under the Official Secrets Act.

Chief Constable Wilson said the defendant was registered in August. On September 13 it came to his knowledge that the defendant had approached another man with a view to communicating to the German Ambassador certain plans for laying a land mine. Detectives concealed overheard a conversation between defendant and another person. Fick suggested that the other should go to America and hand to the German Ambassador certain plans in connection with the mine scheme. These plans, it was contended, if carried out, would practically annihilate the British army. Defendant had actually

proposed payment for plans and notes now in the possession of the witness. One of the notes, dated October 16, read:

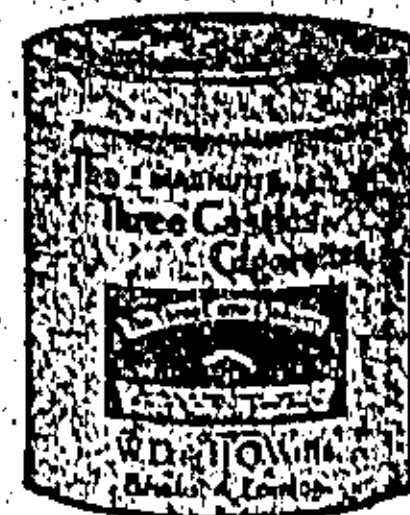
If these plans should be of any use to the German Government please make any payment to myself only. I personally am unable to come.

Fick had carried on business in the locality for the last four or five months as a steeplejack.

Detective Dove said on September 15 he visited certain premises and saw the defendant with another person. Defendant asked that person to go to America and see the German Ambassador for the purpose of selling to him plans to destroy all their enemies. Fick was remanded in custody for a week.

To Destroy Sea Mines.
At Marlborough-street Police Court, Friedrich Stramberger, of German nationality, living in Fitzroy-square, was sentenced by Mr. Denman to six months' imprisonment for having 31 cartridges in his possession.

NOTICES.



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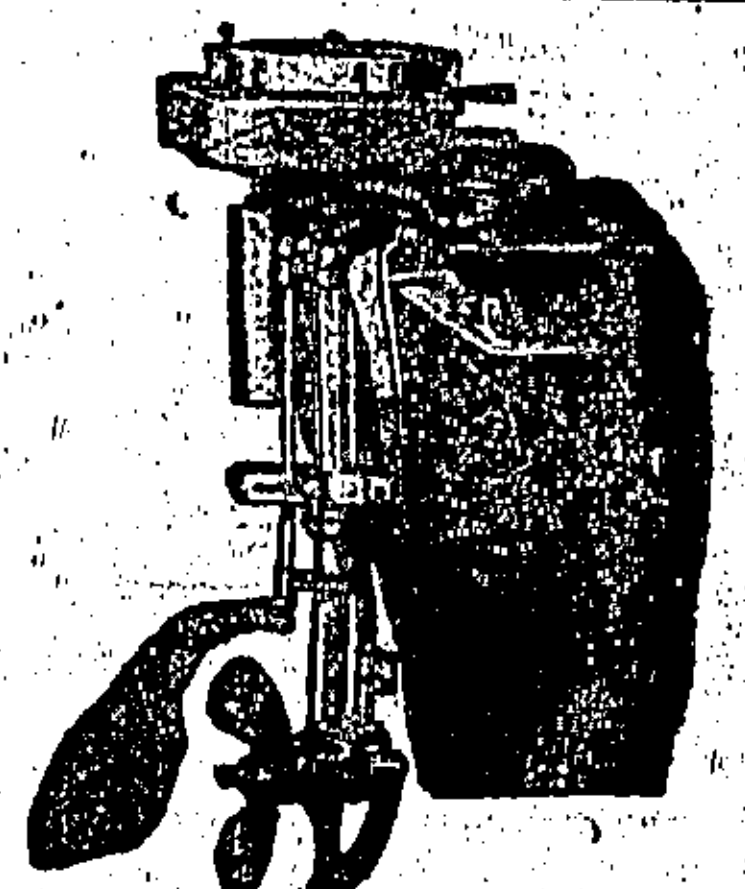
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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

PERRY-CARDY.—On December 5, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Frederick Arthur Perry to Aida Cardy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cardy, Llandaff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

THE MANCHU QUESTION IN CHINA.

It will have been seen from the various letters and news items published in our columns during the past month, that at least some of the Chinese still regard the restoration of the monarchy in their country as among life's possibilities. Of course, to say that anything like a majority of them desire such an event, or even esteem its likelihood as worth serious thought, would be to misstate the situation entirely. Nevertheless we may surely take the disclosures made in Peking recently, in connection with the arrest of some leading members of the Royalist party, as being the smoke that indicates the near presence of a certain amount of hidden fire. It stands to reason that there must still be in China a residue of pro-Manchus, seeing that, only a little over three years ago, the country was yet a monarchy. In no land that we ever heard of could a republic replace a monarchy and leave no trace, after a mere three years, of Royalist propaganda; and least of all in China.

The residue under discussion consists, we may suppose, primarily of persons who became dispossessed of wealth, prestige or position by the ousting of the Manchus; secondarily, of a number of the rank and file, who are the property of the last emperor and will follow the loudest shout; in many cases, people who hardly know that the Manchus are not still reigning. If there be any to add to these, they will be found among the few—very few—old-fashioned students who are convinced that to interfere with the accepted order of things is to fumble with the devil's tail and, in all likelihood, to bring about a condition of affairs disastrous to men and displeasing to the gods. Now all these units massed together do not constitute a force capable of destroying the republic, but, when worked upon by outside agitators whose end is an entirely ignoble one, they at once become a serious danger to public peace in the country. And for this reason President Yuan has ordered the arrest of certain prominent members of the Royalist body. That he has decided not to carry punishment to extremes, where these are concerned, is a sign (and he has given us hundreds of similar signs) that he is no fool. To execute men who, at best, are but under-strappers and tools is at all times a sign of weakness and folly. Treated mildly, after having been given a wholesome fright, these prisoners may yet turn out good and sane citizens; executed, they would be used as martyrs by the wire-pullers who organised the original propaganda.

Those Chinese who have no axe to grind, and who can sit down and take an unbiased view of the situation, are well aware that their country has burst her bonds behind her in relation to Manchuism, and can no more go back to it than she can become, offhand, an ideal republic. Therefore they are fain to seek a middle way; and this they find in the existing administration. Yuan Shih-kai is not a perfect ruler, but there he sits in good company, for the same may be said of any president or any crowned head in the world. But he is man enough to grapple with China's difficulties in a way impossible to any living Manchu; and who shall say but that his rule is a foreshadowing of what will ultimately obtain in China? To all intents Yuan Shih-kai is king, albeit not king-absolute, of China; and, as a well-known Chinese Government official, pointed out in a *Telegraph* interview some time since, a limited monarchy is what the country as a whole can now best understand and most readily profit by.

The French Royalists and the Army.

Hongkong readers will be interested to know that the Duc de Montpensier is on his way to Europe, anxious to go to the front. A difficulty that lies in his path is the fact that French law forbids descendants of the old Royal Houses to serve in the Army or Navy. According to an American paper, the Duc seems to have little hope that the Republican Government will consent to waive this rule, and is prepared accordingly to fight under the British flag instead of that of his own country. We shall be interested to see how the President receives this offer of service. It is a common belief that, while thoroughly loyal to the principles of those who elected him to his high position, M. Poincaré is more sympathetically inclined towards the French aristocracy than most of his predecessors have been. This may or may not be mere talk, but what is a fact is that he is a very practical and broad-minded man, who is most unlikely to cherish any prejudice against Royalty as such; and so one would not be surprised to hear that he had taken steps to break down what, after all, is an absurd and mischievous barrier.

China's Soldiers.

We hear a good deal of late about China's model army, and, indeed, it seems to be a fact that President Yuan is determined to give the country what it has never yet had—a military force that is united, loyal, disciplined, and trained more or less upon European lines. Among other things, so we hear from Peking, he has issued to his soldiers a form of pledge which each man is required to sign. By signing, they are committed to the following promises: to obey orders, to defend their country loyally, to protect the people, to respect their superior officers, not to be afraid of death, to be trustworthy in word and conduct, to practise diligence and patiently to undertake hard labour, and, finally, not to join any party or secret society.

A Significant Document.

Britishers, reared in traditions of loyalty—brought up, in fact, to regard that loyalty as a foregone conclusion and therefore not a thing to be talked about—may feel that it is a curious country wherein soldiers or sailors are asked to take such a pledge. It is, moreover, puzzling to a non-Chinese that patriotism should be a new thing in China and yet so old a thing in Japan, its next-door neighbour. One of the very things that have made the Japanese a great people to-day is their more than loyalty to their country and emperor. As Sir Ian Hamilton remarked when he was in Hongkong, every Japanese is *consciously* a part of the empire; and one word against it is an indecent insult to himself. The moral side of the Chinese soldier's promise concerns himself only, but the rest—obedience to orders, loyal defence of the country etc.—would certainly make the Japanese soldier stare. In fact he would probably laugh at being asked to sign such promises, seeing that no temptation to break them could ever, conceivably, come his way.

A Successful Newspaper Owner.

Congratulations to Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who, as we stated in our General News column on Thursday, has succeeded in printing the case for both sides so admirably, where the story of the European war is concerned. His paper, the *New York American*, has printed a picture, flattering enough, of the British Tommy "who is doing such tremendous work on the battle front in France," but simultaneously his *Deutsches Journal* publishes another picture, to which the legend is subscribed: "British troops that run so fast that it is not possible for Germans to capture them." This is war journalism with a vengeance. Such high-minded impartiality should not go unrecognised or unrecognised. But Mr. Hearst, excellent man, does not stop here. Not content to rest with merely giving the views of both sides, he has embarked on a third venture; for other newspapers of his—himself leading the van in person—are at the head of the "Stop the War" movement. Broad-mindedness of this sort is affecting indeed.

DAY BY DAY.

KIND WORDS DO NOT COST MUCH. THEY NEVER BLISTER THE TONGUE OR LIPS. WE NEVER HEARD OF ANY MENTAL TROUBLE ARISING FROM THIS QUARTER. THOUGH THEY DO NOT COST MUCH, YET THEY ACCOMPLISH MUCH. THEY MAKE OTHER PEOPLE GOOD-NATURED. THEY ALSO PRODUCE THEIR OWN IMAGE ON MEN'S SOULS, AND A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE IT IS.—Pascal.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail—Closes at 4 p.m. to-day.

Australian and European Mail—Closes at 5 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 95.16d.

Exempted.

The Man Han (Chinese social club) has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Volley Ball.

Ellis Kadcorie School beat Queen's College in the Volley Ball Competition, on Thursday, by 3 to nil.

Missing Man Found.

The police report that the missing man, William Nuttal, has been found on the Praya, and sent to the hospital.

Qualified Auditor.

Mr. Charles E. Miller, Yokohama, has been declared a qualified auditor under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance.

Christian Union.

The Rev. J. K. Macdonald will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to the left hand, sustained when knocked down by a tramcar in Des Vaux Road Central.

Heavy Typhoon.

The a.s. Kaishing, which arrived from Saigon yesterday, reports experiencing a heavy typhoon south-east of Palawan. Tremendous seas were encountered on November 28.

Rifted the Safe.

Mr. Umrigar, of Messrs. S. J. David and Company, has reported to the police that on the 4th inst., some person, by means of a duplicate key, opened the safe and took \$1,500 in money.

Unwholesome Pork.

This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a well-merited fine of \$100 upon a Chinese who was charged with selling unwholesome pork. In default, the sentence was three months' hard labour.

Flood Relief.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—Chinese Association, Lourenco Marques, \$348.93 (\$30); Kwong Shui Flood Relief Society, Kuala Lumpur, \$1,031.58; total, \$1,378.51.

Compelled to Steal.

Mr. Wood sent a Chinese to prison for three months for stealing twelve cents from Chan Kung-hong in Des Vaux Road Central. The defendant said that his mother had turned him out and he had not money to buy rice and in consequence was compelled to steal.

Food Prices.

The official list of prices of food, etc., which appears on page 8, has been corrected up to to-day's date, and it will be noticed that 15 per cent. additional may now be charged for certain articles purchased with subsidiary coin, as against 7 per cent. previously.

Panama Canal.

The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that it is officially announced that the Panama Canal was to be open for commerce, to vessels drawing not more than 30 feet of water, on the 15th August last. A further announcement will be made when a depth of more than 30 feet shall have been secured in the Canal. The official opening of the Canal will take place in March, 1915.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE "THREE YEARS" WAR.

Some Reflections on the Kitchener Interview.

Since the war broke out there has been endless speculation as to the likely duration of hostilities. Prophets, amateur and professional alike, have not been wanting, and the opinions expressed have been as divergent as it is possible they should be. That, perhaps, is not to be marvelled at, since within the memory of living men the world has not passed through a crisis which can compare with that which we are at present witnessing. But when a man like Earl Kitchener speaks, the world listens. And that is why the utmost importance should be attached to the interview which an American journalist has had with the British War Secretary, the gist of which appears in our telegraphic news to-day. At first sight one might be inclined to doubt whether the interview ever took place, but on second thoughts the mere fact that the British authorities have permitted the circulation broadcast of the opinions attributed to Earl Kitchener will surely remove all doubts on that point. We may take it, therefore, that the statements were made, but what the motive behind the utterances was, none of us can know at the moment.

A Probable Meaning.

The most striking of the views expressed is that the war will last not less than three years. Here it may be recalled that this was the period mentioned by Earl Kitchener when he took up the duties of War Secretary, a post which, he said, he would occupy for three years or as long as the war continued. Similarly, the men who have enlisted in the New Army have been sworn in on a like understanding. Probably, however, the real interpretation to be put upon Earl Kitchener's forecast is that the Allies have laid their schemes on the basis of a campaign lasting fully three years, if necessary. Such a conservation of energy as this implies may very well come as a shock to Germany, whose original scheme—which has signally failed—was to strike a smashing blow on the opening of hostilities and get the whole business over within a few months. Now that she knows that we are prepared to go on for years, until the humiliation of the enemy is final and complete, she may well shudder at the consequences.

The German Policy.

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1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

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Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed
from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

PERRY-CARDY.—On December 5, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Frederick Arthur Perry to Aida Cardy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cardy, Llandaff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

THE MANCHU QUESTION IN CHINA.

It will have been seen, from the various letters and news items published in our columns during the past month, that at least some of the Chinese still regard the restoration of the monarchy in their country as among life's possibilities. Of course, to say that anything like a majority of them desire such an event, or even esteem its likelihood as worth serious thought, would be to mis-state the situation entirely. Nevertheless we may surely take the disclosures made in Peking recently, in connection with the arrest of some leading members of the Royalist party, as being the smoke that indicates the near presence of a certain amount of hidden fire. It stands to reason that there must still be in China a residue of pro-Manchus, seeing that, only a little over three years ago, the country was yet a monarchy. In no land that we ever heard of could a republic replace a monarchy and leave no trace, after a mere three years, of Royalist antagonism; and least of all in China.

The residue under discussion consists, we may suppose, primarily of persons who became dispossessed of wealth, prestige or position by the ousting of the Manchus; secondarily, of a number of the rank and file, who are the property of the last emperor and will follow the loudest shout; in many cases, people who hardly know that the Manchus are not still reigning. If there be any to add to these, they will be found among the few—the very few—old-fashioned students who are convinced that to interfere with the accepted order of things is to fumble with the devil's tail and, in all likelihood, to bring about a condition of affairs disastrous to men and displeasing to the gods. Now all these units massed together do not constitute a force capable of destroying the republic, but, when worked upon by outside agitators whose end is an entirely ignominious one, they at once become a serious danger to public peace in the country. And for this reason President Yuan has ordered the arrest of certain prominent members of the Royalist body. That he has decided not to carry punishment to extremes, where these are concerned, is a sign (and he has given us hundreds of similar signs) that he is no fool. To execute men who, at best, are but under-streppers and tools is at all times a sign of weakness and folly. Treated mildly, after having been given a wholesome fright, these prisoners may yet turn out good and sane citizens; executed, they would be used as martyrs by the wire-pullers who organised the original propaganda.

Those Chinese who have no axe to grind, and who can sit down and take an unbiased view of the situation, are well aware that their country has burnt her boats behind her in relation to Manchuism, and can no more go back to it than she can become, offhand, an ideal republic. Therefore they are fain to seek a middle way; and this they find in the existing administration. Yuan Shih-kai is not a perfect ruler, but there he sits in good company, for the same may be said of any president or any crowned head in the world. But he is man enough to grapple with China's difficulties in a way impossible to any living Manchu; and who shall say but that his rule is a foreshadowing of what will ultimately obtain in China? To all intents Yuan Shih-kai is king, albeit not king-absolute, of China; and, as a well-known Chinese Government official, cited out in a *Telegraph* interview some time since, a limited monarchy is what the country as a whole can now best understand and most readily profit by.

The French Royalists and the Army.

Hongkong readers will be interested to know that the Duc de Montpensier is on his way to Europe, anxious to go to the front. A difficulty that lies in his path is the fact that French law forbids descendants of the old Royal Houses to serve in the Army or Navy. According to an American paper, the Duc seems to have little hope that the Republican Government will consent to waive this rule, and is prepared accordingly to fight under the British flag, instead of that of his own country. We shall be interested to see how the President receives this offer of service. It is a common belief that, while thoroughly loyal to the principles of those who elected him to his high position, M. Poincaré is more sympathetically inclined towards the French aristocracy than most of his predecessors have been. This may or may not be mere talk, but what is a fact is that he is a very practical and broad-minded man, who is most unlikely to cherish any prejudice against Royalty as such; and so one would not be surprised to hear that he had taken steps to break down what, after all, is an absurd and mischievous barrier.

China's Soldiers.

We hear a good deal of late about China's model army, and, indeed, it seems to be a fact that President Yuan is determined to give the country what it has never yet had—a military force that is united, loyal, disciplined, and trained more or less upon European lines. Among other things, so we hear from Peking, he has issued to his soldiers a form of pledge which each man is required to sign. By signing, they are committed to the following promises: to obey orders, to defend their country loyally, to protect the people, to respect their superior officers, not to be afraid of death, to be trustworthy in word and conduct, to practise diligence and patiently to undertake hard labour, and, finally, not to join any party or secret society.

A Significant Document.

Britishers, reared in traditions of loyalty—brought up, in fact, to regard that loyalty as a foregone conclusion and therefore not a thing to be talked about—may feel that it is a curious country wherein soldiers or sailors are asked to take such a pledge. It is, moreover, puzzling to a non-Chinese that patriotism should be a new thing in China and yet so old a thing in Japan, its next door neighbour. One of the very things that have made the Japanese a great people to-day is their more than loyalty to their country and emperor. As Sir Ian Hamilton remarked when he was in Hongkong, every Japanese is consciously a part of the empire; and one word against it is an indelible insult to himself. The moral side of the Chinese soldier's promise concerns himself only, but the rest—obedience to orders, loyal defence of the country etc.—would certainly make the Japanese soldier stare. In fact he would probably laugh at being asked to sign such promises, seeing that no temptation to break them could ever, conceivably, come his way.

A Successful Newspaper Owner.

Congratulations to Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who, as we stated in our General News column on Thursday, has succeeded in printing the case for both sides so admirably, where the story of the European war is concerned. His paper, the *New York American*, has printed a picture, flattering enough, of the British Tommy "who is doing such tremendous work on the battle front in France;" but simultaneously his *Deutsches Journal* publishes another picture, to which the legend is subscribed: "British troops that run so fast that it is not possible for Germans to capture them." This is war journalism with a vengeance. Such high-minded impartiality should not go unrecognised or unrecognised. But Mr. Hearst, excellent man, does not stop here. Not content to rest with merely giving the views of both sides, he has embarked on a third venture; for other newspapers of his—himself leading the van in person—are at the head of the "Stop the War" movement. Broad-mindedness of this sort is affecting indeed.

DAY BY DAY.

KIND WORDS DO NOT COST MUCH. THEY NEVER BLISTER THE TONGUE OR LIPS. WE NEVER HEARD OF ANY MENTAL TROUBLE ARISING FROM THIS QUARTER. YET THEY ACCOMPLISH MUCH. THEY MAKE OTHER PEOPLE GOOD-NATURED. THEY ALSO PRODUCE THEIR OWN IMAGE ON MEN'S SOULS, AND A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE IT IS.—Fascoul.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72°;

fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65°;

fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail—Closes at 4 p.m.

to-day.

Australian and European Mail—

Closes at 5 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 95.16d.

Exempted.

The Man Han (Chinese social club) has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Volley Ball.

Ellis Kadoorie School beat Queen's College in the Volley Ball Competition, on Thursday, by 3 to nil.

Missing Man Found.

The police report that the missing man, William Nuttal, has been found on the Praya, and sent to the hospital.

Qualified Auditor.

Mr. Charles E. Miller, Yokohama, has been declared a qualified auditor under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance.

Christian Union.

The Rev. J. K. Macdonald will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to the left hand, sustained when knocked down by a tramcar in Des Vaux Road Central.

Heavy Typhoon.

The a.s. Kaishing, which arrived from Saigon yesterday, reports experiencing a heavy typhoon south-east of Paderan. Tremendous seas were encountered on November 28.

Rifted the Safe.

Mr. Umrigar, of Messrs. S. J. David and Company, has reported to the police that on the 4th inst., some person, by means of a duplicate key, opened the safe and took \$1,500 in money.

Unwholesome Pork.

This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a well-merited fine of \$100 upon a Chinese who was charged with selling unwholesome pork. In default, the sentence was three months' hard labour.

Flood Relief.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund—Chinese Association, Laurence Marques, \$348.93 (\$230); Kwong Shin Flood Relief Society, Kuala Lumpur, \$1,031.58; total, \$1,378.51.

Compelled to Steal.

Mr. Wood sent a Chinese to prison for three months for stealing twelve cents from Chan Kung-hong in Des Vaux Road Central. The defendant said that his mother had turned him out and he had not money to buy rice and in consequence was compelled to steal.

Food Prices.

The official list of prices of food, etc., which appears on page 8, has been corrected up to to-day's date, and it will be noticed that 15 per cent. additional may now be charged for certain articles purchased with subsidiary coin, as against 7 per cent. previously.

Panama Canal.

The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that it is officially announced that the Panama Canal was to be open for commerce, to vessels drawing not more than 30 feet of water, on the 15th August last. A further announcement will be made when a depth of more than 30 feet shall have been secured in the Canal. The official opening of the Canal will take place in March, 1915.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE "THREE YEARS" WAR.

Some Reflections on the
Kitchener Interview.

Since the war broke out there has been endless speculation as to the likely duration of hostilities. Prophets, amateur and professional alike, have not been wanting, and the opinions expressed have been as divergent as it is possible they should be. "Fast, perhaps, is not to be marvelled at, since within the memory of living man the world has not passed through a crisis which can compare with that which we are at present witnessing. But when a man like Earl Kitchener speaks, the world listens. And that is why the utmost importance should be attached to the interview which an American journalist has had with the British War Secretary, the gist of which appears in our telegraphic war news to-day. At first sight one might be inclined to doubt whether the interview ever took place, but on second thoughts the mere fact that the British authorities have permitted the circulation broadcast of the opinions attributed to Earl Kitchener will surely remove all doubts on that point. We may take it, therefore, that the statements were made, but what the motive behind the utterances was, none of us can know at the moment.

A Probable Meaning.

The most striking of the views expressed is that the war will last not less than three years. Here it may be recalled that this was the period mentioned by Earl Kitchener when he took up the duties of War Secretary, a post which, he said, he would occupy for three years or as long as the war continued. Similarly, the men who have been sworn in as like-understanding. Probably, however, the real interpretation to be put upon Earl Kitchener's forecast is that the Allies have laid their schemes on the basis of a campaign lasting fully three years, if necessary. Such a conservation of energy as this implies may very well come as a shock to Germany, whose original scheme—which has signally failed—was to strike a smashing blow on the opening of hostilities and get the whole business over within a few months. Now that she knows that we are prepared to go on for years, until the humiliation of the enemy is final and complete, she may well shudder at the consequences.

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PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 10.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim	\$500.
Mrs. Shellim	250
Messrs. Leigh and	
Orange	500
H'kong Football Club	254.70
Proceeds of Boy	
Scouts' Concert	125
Staff of Standard Oil	
Co. of N.Y., 3rd Sub	199
Mr. R. D. Morrison	50
Mr. James Dickie	100
Mr. John Macintyre	100
Mr. D. Maitland	30
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mr. C.	
A. Mutton, Amoy	60
Collected by Mr.	
S. H. Aitken	52
Collected by Mr.	
C. A. Percy	38
Collected by Mr.	
J. J. McKay	16.40
Kongmoon	54.50
Collected by Mr.	
H. D. Harvey	70
Collected by	
The Victoria Dis-	
pensary	50
Mr. Herbert Goffe	10
Captain S. C. H.	5
Wilde	53.0
Mr. G. Wilson	5
A. and F. M.	53
J. M. G.	
Collection box in	
Phoenix Club to	
30/11/14	5
Anonymous	5
Junior Officers &	
Engineers	50
"Haitan"	
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mr.	
J. H. Mead	30
Collected by Mr.	
R. D. Harvey	27.50
Staff of Green	
Island Cement	
Factory	73
Mr. G. W. Wright	5
Mr. W. R. Harvey,	
Shanghai \$20.	18.80
Messrs. Sincere Co.	300
Mr. Ma Ying Pui	100
Mr. Ma Ying Chan	50
Mr. An Pui	50
Mr. Tam Pak Sin	50
Messrs. Nam Hing Yuen	10
"Man Fuk Shing	10
"Kwong On Co.	10
"Kwong Fat Ho	5
Mr. Leung Ping San	5
Mr. Leung Kwei Kai	1
Mr. Wong Kwong Tin	5
Staff of Messrs.	
Dennis & Bowley	24
Police, 2nd Sub.	436
Chinese members of	
the Police	126.25
	\$3,912.45
Less discount on	
subsidiary coin	159.17
	\$3,753.28
Already acknowl-	
ed, Lists 1/9	\$168,168.80
	\$171,922.08
Monthly subscrip-	
tions	3,635.50
Already acknowl-	
ed, Lists 1/9	10,123.26
	\$13,753.76
	\$185,685.84

N. J. STABE,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1914.

WAR RISKS.

Telegraphic advices received in the Colony to-day state that the rate of insurance for war risks in London, for outward and homeward voyages, is two and a half per cent.

NO PLAGUE IN HARBIN.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son write us as follows:—

We understand that the English Press in Peking early in November published a statement to the effect that cases of plague had occurred in the neighbourhood of Harbin. The Chinese Eastern Railway Authority in Peking cabled to ascertain if there was any truth in the report, and were advised by their Harbin Agent that the statement was incorrect, as there have been no cases of plague this year in the vicinity mentioned.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR McHARDY.

Popular Police Officer Dies on Eve of Retirement.

After about twenty-three years' service in the Hongkong Police Force, and at the age of 43 years, David McHardy, First Class Inspector, died at the Government Civil Hospital, this morning, from heart failure. If ever an officer in the Police Force could be termed "popular," it was the deceased. He was a man of a most generous disposition, ever ready to oblige with a favour, good humoured, possessed a fund of dry wit, and kindness itself lay under the rough exterior. In the Court he was always scrupulously fair, and obtaining a conviction was not what he sought for—to have the wrong-doer punished and the wrongly accused given his liberty was what he endeavoured to achieve. In his statements he displayed a characteristic brevity, and the Magistrates appeared to fully appreciate his desire not to waste the time of the Court by verbiage. His evidence was always clear and comprehensive, devoid of all ornament, and contained as little of the threadbare, stereotyped phrases, as it was possible to dispense with. By his death the police and the public have been robbed of a true friend, whilst among those who will appreciate the loss of the genial Inspector are the members of the press, to whom he was always approachable, consistent with the demands of duty. On the bowling greens of the Colony he was a familiar figure, and with the woods was one of the most capable exponents. Many bowlers will remember the rivalry between the deceased and ex-Inspector Cameron on the green, both men with a full knowledge of the fine points of the game. Rising men, too, will recollect the healthy-looking figure of Inspector McHardy as he strolled about the paddock at the Course's superintending, under his chief, the traffic, and keeping things in order generally.

For some considerable time his health has been far from what it could have been, and only about twelve months ago he had a very bad spell. He was looking forward to his retirement on January 30 next, and often referred to the prospects of a good time in his old country.

He was born on April 23, 1871, and took up duty as a constable in Hongkong on December 19, 1891. In March of 1897 he went home on leave until December 12. In September 1899 he was made Acting Sergeant (temporary), and from then his promotion was fairly rapid until September 1911, when he was made First Class Inspector. He leaves a widow and three children, and his demise was most unexpected. It was not until Wednesday night that his condition gave rise to alarm, for although not well for a few days previously, he was as active as ever. On Wednesday night he was very ill, and on Thursday morning he went into the Government Civil Hospital, where he died early this morning, as stated.

The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m.

NEXT YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

The Government Gazette notifies that the following General Holidays will be observed as Government holidays in 1915:—

Friday, 1st January.
Monday, 15th February.
Good Friday, 2nd April.
Saturday, 3rd April.
Easter Monday, 5th April.
Whit Monday and Empire Day, 24th May.
King's Birthday, Thursday 3rd June.
Monday, 2nd August.
Monday, 11th October.
Monday, 8th November.
Christmas Day, Saturday 25th December.
Monday, 27th December.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

A Proclamation by His Majesty.

The following Proclamation of His Majesty the King is published for general information in the Hongkong Government Gazette:—

Whereas it is desirable to amend Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2":

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. Paragraph 5, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said Paragraph 5 as from the date hereof.

(6) "Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war; and in particular as regards Treaties or Contracts of re-insurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such Treaty or Contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in such risk."

2. (1.) The expression "Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State" in Paragraph 5, heading (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall, as regards persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions beyond the Seas, be taken to mean an Order of the Governor in Council published in the Official Gazette.

(2.) The expression "Governor-in-Council" in this Paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor-General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor-General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor-General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British Possession the Governor of that Possession in Council.

3. The power to grant licences on Our behalf vested by Paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa by the Governor-General, and in any British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In the Proclamation the expression "Governor-General" includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor-General, and the expression "Governor" includes the Officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in Paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory, which carries on the business of insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or re-insurance shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

6. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM AND BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED HAM

85 & 95 cts. per lb.

CASE SETTLED.

Story of an Exchange in Jewellery.

At the Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, J. H. Mixer, and Charles Bertly, new arrivals in the Colony by the Mongolia, were charged with fraudulently conspiring to obtain by false pretences from Paul Michael Marsh, residing at the Astor House Hotel, \$115 in money, and jewellery valued at \$130.

Mr. Otto Kopp-sing prosecuted and Mr. C. A. S. Russ (Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office) defended. It is alleged that the defendants were on their way to Rangoon to obtain work in the oil fields in Burma. In the hotel they met the complainant, who, at one time, was employed in the Grand Hotel, and there, it is alleged, the complainant was induced to part with a gold tie-pin, a gold ring, and a sum of money for a ring which was supposed to be a diamond one.

The complainant subsequently took out a summons, but a settlement was arrived at and the summonses, which should have been proceeded with this morning, have been withdrawn.

NOTICE.

G. R. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-mat service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

Messrs. CLARK & CO., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the firm of one of the Manila Partners, all accounts due the firm that are over one month in arrears, i.e. contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid in before the 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the firm's solicitors.

CLARK & CO.
Per H. O. Haynor, Managing Partner.

NOTICE

U.S.R.C.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a drawing of Debentures at the Club House of the U.S.R.C. at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 5th December, 1914. All Debenture holders are hereby entitled to attend.

(Sd.) A. E. C. PERKINS,
Major,
Hon. Secretary.

10-DAYS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAMUNTING (IN KEDAH)
RUBBER PLANTATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1914 at 4 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and accounts for the period ending September 30th, 1914, to elect a Director and Auditors, and for the transaction of other Ordinary business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 17th of December both days inclusive.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1914.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SCHILLER & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

A GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

In the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the

PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Four New European Houses in Middle Road, Kowloon, each containing 7 Rooms, 4 Bath-rooms, Godown and ample servants' accommodation and small Gardens. Good View of the Harbour.—Apply "G.B." care of "Hongkong Telegraph."



HATS

BY

HENRY HEATH,
LONDON.

Attractive shapes designed to suit men of all ages, build and features.

Represented by

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

AN UNIQUE

AUTUMN ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS MATERIALS

FROM

LONDON and PARIS
HOUSES.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.
WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.



SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG
and DANCE.ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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Tel. 1322.

ADMITTEDLY THE BEST

GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE
MARKET

IS THE

"BOAR'S HEAD"
BRAND.

Comparison would prove that "BOAR'S HEAD" Brand is Superior to other Brands in Body, Flavour, Quality and Strength.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID, \$20.00

" " 8 DOZEN PINTS " \$26.00

" " 100 SPLITS " \$18.50

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic Port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914. Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	10th Dec.	14th Dec.
CHANGSHA	10th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Skitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	(SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	(TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	(WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.) (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	(THURS., 17th Dec.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Hakushika Maru Capt. T. 5,000	(MON., 7th Dec.)
S'HAU and Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt. Tada T. 5,000	(TUESDAY, 8th Dec.)
S'HAU and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(WEDNES., 18th Dec.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.)

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	24th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
STOW, AMOY & S'HAU	Hangchow	5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenai	6th Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sigan	7th Dec. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation; midships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenai" and the S.S. "Kachow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with "Electric Light" throughout and "Electric Fans" in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 5th Dec., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will leave on or about
Tilmancock	S'HAU	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tilmancock	JAPAN	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.

Chiyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,000 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	1st Dec.	19th Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Hailong	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	WED., 9th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Captain R. Whitehead. Out of a large number of applicants for the position of Tyneside Agent to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Captain R. Whitehead, a well-known member of the nautical profession residing on the North East Coast, has been appointed by the Management Committee. Captain Whitehead, who belongs to Blyth, for thirty-three years served in the firm of Messrs. W. Milburn & Co. (Port Line), of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, twenty-one years of which he was in command trading in various parts of the world. During the Spanish American War he commanded the Port Steamer which was chartered as a troopship by the United States Government. He also commanded the same steamer which served as a transport during the Boxer rising in China.

British Subjects for British Ships.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received from the Board of Trade an official notice concerning the employment of British subjects on board ship during war. The Board specially request that masters of British ships shall engage British rather than alien seamen so far as possible during the continuance of the war.

Newchwang Port Statistics.

The Customs statistics for the port of Newchwang for the three months ended June 30 show a large decrease over those for the same quarter of the preceding year, the loss being forty-seven steamers of 29,561 tons. The total entered during the quarter was 198 steamers of 237,253 tons. Of these, British vessels represented 28.4 per cent, Japanese 57.1 per cent, Chinese 12.6 per cent, and French, mostly compiled by the visits of the small steamer Tatouate, which trades between Tientsin and Newchwang, 2.8 per cent.

Hwai River Scheme.

Peking, Nov. 22.—The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. Chang Chien, is still making persistent efforts to resign, and it would seem that the President is as strenuously endeavouring to prevent him doing so. When the Minister recently went south it was expected that he would contrive to cast off the coils of Ministerial work, which keep him confined to Peking, and devote himself to the Irrigation Bureau, through which he hopes to control any work that may be done in connection with the Hwai River conservation scheme. President Yuan Shih-kai states this morning in a eulogistic mandate that Chang Chien is too valuable a man to be allowed out of the Government service, and remarks that he looks upon him as a model for all officials. The President gently refuses to accept his resignation, though he softens the refusal by laying it down that the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture should be allowed a free leg to travel about the country. This ought to suit Mr. Chang, who prides himself upon his multi-farious interests. Speaking of the Hwai River brings to mind a little story that went the rounds recently to the effect that Mr. Chang Chien had a scheme of conservation of his own which he deemed much better than that prepared by the experts, and which he worked to have adopted. The story goes that, when this became known in America, a notification was promptly made that unless the plans of the experts were adopted no money would be forthcoming from the United States for the work. Mr. Chang Chien knows that his Irrigation Bureau is not in a position to do anything without money, and he very expeditiously packed his scheme away in his portfolio and now has eyes for nothing but those of Colonel Siebert.—North China Daily News.

One Way.

British officers, who are prisoners in Germany, have conveyed the news that they are alive by giving cheques for small amounts to the German Red Cross fund. By means of these cheques English bankers have traced sixty-seven officers.

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 T'IN via S'hai & Cheongshing* Tues., 8th Dec. at d'light
 SANDAKAN Hinsang* Tues., 8th Dec. at noon
 S'PORE, Pan & O'outta Onsang Tues., 8th Dec. at 3 p.m.
 HOIHOW & Haiphong Taksang Wed., 9th Dec. at noon
 MANILA Yucsang* Sat., 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.
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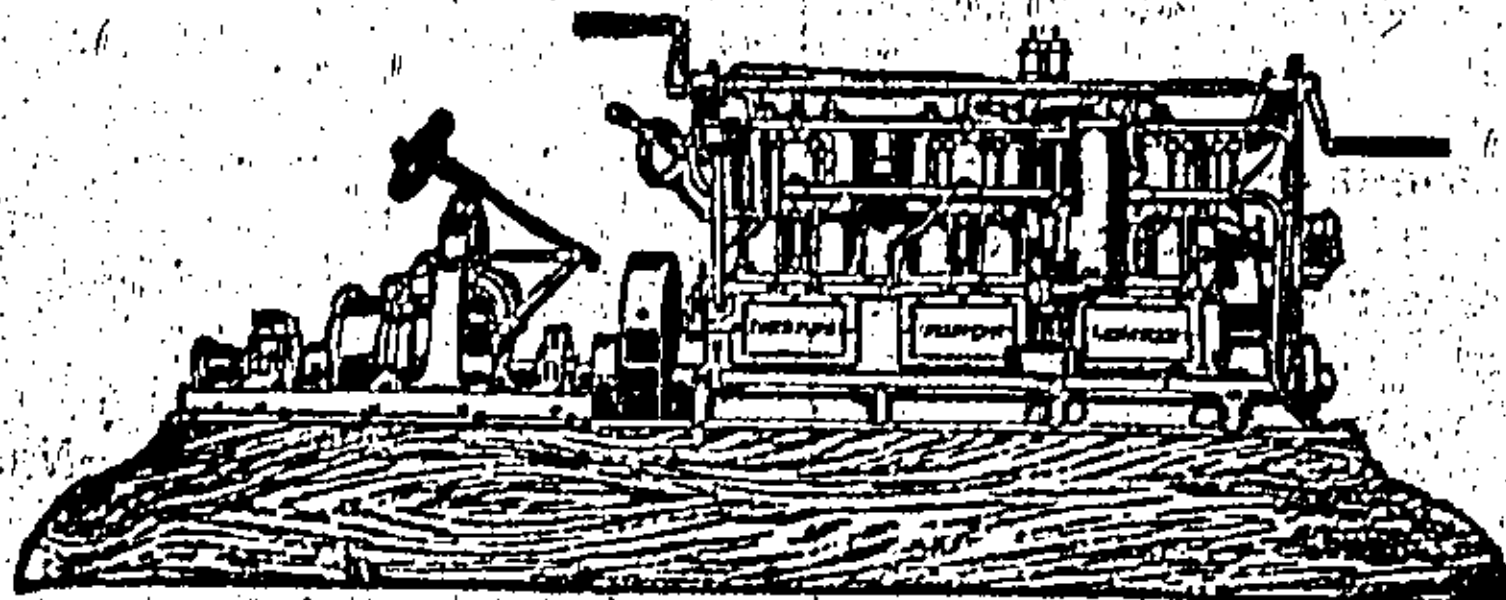
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico, M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
Via B.C. & S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
Mexico, Peruvian and Chile	Chalister	D. & Co.	6, Jan.
Ports via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikzo M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

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Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	8, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Hshika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Hitaroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
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For freight and passage apply

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 Hongkong 5th October, 1914. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA called from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on Friday, the 27th ult. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. AWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, Dec. 6.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on November 30.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA, carrying the mails from the United States, left Yokohama on Wednesday, Dec. 3, for Hongkong, via Manila, and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, Dec. 14.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Danish East Asiatic Line's Motorship TONGKING left Singapore on 2nd December and is due to arrive on 8th Dec.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wake, 29th Nov. Choofo, 23rd Nov, Gen.—B. & S.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4266, T. Baetans, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.

Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov.—Gen.—O. S. K.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, M. Picknell, 30th ult.—Hoihow, 29th ult., Rice & Gen.—M. & C.

Duneric, Br. s.s. 1,211, D. Logie, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult., Rice—B. L.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. S. Balke, 1st inst.—Melbourne, 29th Oct., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th ult.—Gen.—M. & C.

Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Saigon, 24th ult., Rice and Gen.—Chinese.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,424, W. F. Blohard, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 28th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,610, S. Takano, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Nomura, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, A. B. Bull, 2nd inst.—Hoihow, 1st inst., Rice—Chinese.

Chenau, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. L. Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,918, S. Hirasa, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,398, Lewis, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennsfather, 4th inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Harnman Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 4th inst.—Milke, 28th ult., Gen.—M. & C.

Paoing, Br. s.s. 1,073, W. J. Barkus, 3rd inst.—Chefoo, 27th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,351, Lloyd 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Tijmanook, Br. s.s. 3,551, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, 4th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th December, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	110'	16'	10'	7' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	110'	16'	10'	7' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	110'	16'	10'	7' 6"		
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Cosmopolitan Dock	110'	16'	10'	7' 6"		
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

BRITISH REGIMENTS.

History and Legends.

Some months ago a Commonwealth Minister for Defence made the suggestion that various battalions in the different States should select nicknames by which they could be known, as well as by their numbers. The idea was an excellent one, for men have many times before to-day fought for the name and the honour of their regiment.

The British army bristles with nicknames. So does the British navy, but in the latter ships have acquired nicknames, not from service, but merely because one name suggested another. The *Earl of Argyll* naturally became the "You're a Liar," the *Bellerophon* "The Bally (moderated) Buffin," the *Gemsbok*, "Min Jim Buck," the *Hannibal*, "The Gentle Annie," the *Pegasus*, simply "Peg," and the *Psyche*, "Physic," to quote only a few, most of which are known to Australians.

The regiments of the British army, however, mostly possess and glory in nicknames, given originally in derision, more often than not, but which to-day they are intensely proud of. Quite recently the cables have given us meagre details of how two regiments were almost wiped out—as far as the men were concerned. From the colonel to the latest recruit, the personnel may be killed, but the regiment, like the brook, goes on for ever. One of the regiments referred to was the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards— which first came into existence in 1885, under the title of the Duke of Hamilton's Regiment of Horse; in 1748 the name was altered to that of the First Irish Horse, and again, in 1788, to the Fourth Dragoon Guards. Their present title was not granted them until many years later, and, in view of recent happenings in Ireland, the regimental motto, "Quis separabit?" (Who shall separate us?) is significant. The Gordon Highlanders—the other regiment mentioned—are known as "The Strath Reale Highlanders," from having been made Highlanders while stationed at Malta.

Perhaps the best known regimental nickname outside the army itself is that gloried in by Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Since Balaclava this regiment has been known as "The Thin Red Line." The name was given it from the formation ordered by its leader, Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, who, when the Russian cavalry were advancing, conceived the daring project of receiving them in line. The movement proved highly successful, and the cavalry were completely routed.

The Life Guards, curiously enough, in 1788 (the regiment originated under King Charles in 1660) was not the exclusive corps it is to-day, in fact, it bore the name of "Cheesemongers" from that date owing to the fact that when in 1788 it was remodelled the old gentlemen of the corps declined to serve in it on the grounds "that it was no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers." The name fell into disuse, but was revived at Waterloo, when the officer in command shouted, "Come on, Cheesemongers, charge!" To-day, owing to their breast-plates, when not on service, the Life Guards are more often known as "The Patent Saffies."

The only regiment now in existence that formed part of the Parliamentary Army during the reign of Charles I. is the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues). King Charles, to quote the old records, "gave orders for raising a regiment of horse of eight troops, to which the Earl of Oxford was to be colonel, and also of a troop of horse guards." The regiment was known as "the Oxford

Blues," from its colonel's name, which in our time has been simplified down to "The Blues."

One regiment is known as "The Trades Union." This is the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. It got its name from having been employed to suppress trade riots in Manchester, Blackburn, and Wigan in 1841.

Owing to their facings being yellow, the 3rd Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards are known as the "Old Canaries," while the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars are generally alluded to as the "Cherrybims" from their crimson overalls. This regiment is also nicknamed "The Cherry-pickers" from some of its men having been taken prisoners while on outpost duty in a Spanish cherry orchard during the Peninsular war. The nickname of the 6th Dragoon Guards (carabinieri) is "Tichborne's Own," since the trial of Arthur Orton, Sir Roger Tichborne having served in that regiment.

"Strawboots," the nickname of the 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, was one of those names bestowed in derision, yet of which the regiment boasts to-day. The story of its bestowing is curious. Such was the stupidity of a batch of country recruits, not even knowing the right foot from the left, that the drill instructor caused a wisp of hay to be bound round one leg, and a wisp of straw round the other; and instead of ordering "Right," "Left," the word of command was "Hayboot," "Strawboot," hence the sobriquet. "Strawboots" is also the nickname of another regiment—the Queen's Own Hussars. This name was applied to it as far back as 1780 when at Warburg, the boots of the troopers having worn out, strawbands were substituted for them.

The 14th King's Hussars bear the honourable nickname of the "Ramnaggur Boys," for at the battle of Ramnaggur in 1848 the regiment charged enormously superior numbers of the Sikh army, losing their brigadier, colonel, and 40 officers and men. This is the regiment of Charles O'Malley's choice, and mustered in its ranks the ever memorable Micky Free. Also in the pursuit after the battle of Victoria, the 14th came up with Joseph Bonaparte's carriage, from which he had just escaped, leaving behind him the celebrated but indescribable silver trophy called the Emperor, still widely renowned throughout the service.

The 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers obtained its nickname of the "Death or Glory Boys" from the circumstance that the Colonel (Hole) chose its crest of a "death's head," and its motto "Or Glory," as he wished all to remember General Wolfe, with whom he had served in 1759, the year in which this regiment was first raised. The Royal Engineers are known throughout the service as "The Madlarks," and the Medical Staff Corps as either the "Linsseed Lancers" or the "Poulton Whoollopers." These terms of endearment need no explanation as to their origin. The Army Service Corps was known as "The Moke Train" by reason of its having mules instead of horses. This was corrupted by some wag into "The Muck Train." The sobriquet became so unpopular, however, that the mules were abandoned and horses substituted.

The Grenadier Guards received the nickname of the "Sand-bag" owing to the fact that at one time they enjoyed certain privileges, now abolished, among which was that of working in plain clothes for hire in the coal trade. In Flanders their superiority to other troops in trench work was attributed to this experience, and the name was changed to that of "Caulheavers."

There is a capital story told of how the Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment won the extraordinary nickname of "Pontius Pilates."

Bodyguard." The regiment boasts it is the oldest in the service, and a dispute arose between it (then the Regiment de Douglas), when in the French service in 1637, and the Picardy Regiment, as to the antiquity of the two corps. The Picardy Regiment laid claim to having been on duty on the night after the Crucifixion. To this the 1st Foot (1st Battalion Royal Scots) wittily replied, "Had we been on duty, we should not have slept at our post."

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment (8th Foot) rejoices in no less than three nicknames. "The Warwickshire Lads" and "The Saucy Sixth" speak for themselves, but the third name, "Guise's Geese," is derived from the fact that its colonel's name was Guise (pronounced Geese) and that its facings were grey-green from 1735 to 1763. "The Holy Boys" was the name given by the Spanish to the Norfolk Regiment during the Peninsular War, from the fact that the men wore the figure of Britannia on their cross-belts. This figure the Spaniards took to represent the Virgin Mary, hence the name.

"Garbage" has not a pleasant sound, yet the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment is proud of its nickname. "Howard's Garbage." The name originated from the fact that the regiment at one time was commanded by a Colonel Howard, and its facings were green. The "Red Knights" is the nickname of the Okehampton Regiment, given as long ago as 1795. Whilst recruiting at Chelmsford the proper clothing gave out, and the men were served out with red jackets, breeches, and waistcoats. It was whilst heading a charge of this regiment (then the Salsburgh Grenadiers) and another that Wolf received his mortal injury at Quebec. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers also received their nickname of "The Naunty Goats" over 100 years ago, from the custom of having a goat with shields and garlands on its horns led at the head of the drum.

When the disaster of the Khyber Pass occurred in 1842 the Gloucestershire Regiment was in Australia. This regiment had in 1777, at the passage of the Brax River, won for itself the nickname of the "Slashers," owing to its gallantry. The Gloucesters were embarked at an Australian port for India, but the transport conveying it grounded on a coral reef in Torres Straits, marked ever since on the chart as "The Slashers' Reef." The regiment also bore the sobriquet of "The Old Braggs," from the name of its colonel, General Philip Braggs, 1734-1751. There is a tradition that, on one occasion when brigaded with other regiments, all having Royal titles, the colonel of the Gloucesters gave the order—

"Neither King's, nor Queen's Royal Marines, But 28th Old Braggs; Brass before and brass behind, Never feared foe of any kind; Shoulder arms!"

A proud regiment is the 40th Foot, for it bears on its colours more battle honours than any other corps possessing them save only the 1st Foot. This gave the regiment—the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—its jaunty title of "The Fighting Fortieth." It is also nicknamed "The Excellers," from its number XL. The 41st (The Welsh Regiment) was raised as a regiment of invalids in 1710, and it was for a long time known as "The 1st Invalids" in fact it appears under this name in most of the old Army Lists. The regiment now includes the 69th Foot, or "The Old Agamemnon," so called by Lord Nelson at the naval battle of St. Vincent, from the name of his ship on which they served. The 69th are also nicknamed "The Ups and Downs," from the fact that their number can be read either way up.

There is no sinister meaning in the nickname of the 42nd regiment of Royal Highlanders—"The Black Watch." On the various companies becoming amalgamated in 1751, the bright colours of all the tartans were extracted, leaving only the dark green ground as a tartan, which appears black at even a short distance, and from this circumstance rose the title that this regiment is to-day so proud of.

How hardy Britishers were in those old days when Wellington gave Napoleon his quietus is shown by the account of how the Northamptonshire regiment won its nickname of "The Steelbacks." The story runs that while serving under Wellington in the Peninsular war, a private in the regiment was ordered to be flogged. At the 20th lash he became so exhausted that he fainted. So annoyed were his comrades that they would not recognise him. Discovering the cause of their conduct he marched on to the square where the colonel was standing, and told him that he (the colonel) was a fool. For this he was again sentenced to be flogged. During the night, however, the regiment was attacked by the French, and the private escaped only to see his colonel wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Seizing a musket he shot the Frenchman and liberated the colonel. He bound up that officer's wounds and then proceeded back to give himself up again. On his way he was struck by a bullet which killed him. This nickname of "Steelback" was never more nobly upheld than by Lieut. A. R. Hill, who, at the action of Laing's Nek in 1881, stayed after the retreat had sounded to bring in a wounded brother officer. Finding this useless, as the officer had expired, Lieut. Hill brought in two wounded privates under a heavy fire. For these actions he was awarded the V.C.

"Elegant Extricate" was the name given to the 85th King's Surphire Light Infantry, on its being reformed with officers picked out from those of other regiments. This occurred in 1813, in the time of Colonel Ogilby, when so frequent were court-martials, that the Commander-in-Chief was induced to disperse all the officers, and form the regiment entirely anew. At the battle of Albuera the 5th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, fought so furiously that it won for itself the name of the "Die-hardies." In this action, out of 25 officers, 22 were killed and wounded, and out of 570 rank and file 425 were killed and wounded. The King's colours were riddled by 30 bullets. In the Colonel, frequently called out "Die hard, my men, die hard!" and from that day the gallant 57th in camp and barracks have borne this honourable nickname.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers answer to the nickname of the "Fang-a-Ballagh Boys," from the war cry of the regiment, "Fag-an-Balach," meaning "Clear the Way," and the 88th Connaught Rangers rejoice in the sobriquet of "The Devil's Own." General Picton is said to have christened them so for their bravery in face of the enemy. The nickname is, however, said to bear another interpretation not quite so complimentary—the corps being noted for the irregularity of its members both in camp and quarters at one time.

Most soldiers would object to being called dirty, but the Royal Munster Fusiliers are excessively proud of their nickname, "The Dirty Shirts." They had this title conferred upon them from fighting in their shirt sleeves at Delhi, in 1857. They discarded their tunics on this occasion to enable them to fight more freely.

One other regimental nickname must be mentioned, and though the last it is by no means the least valued by the corps that bear it, and that corps is now in the thick of the fighting wherever a British cruiser or battleship floats. "The Jollies"—"Soldier

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

Apprehensions in Germany.

Recent German newspapers were full of preparatory jubilation over the impending fall of Antwerp, but were on the whole uninteresting as regards the Western theatre of war. As regards the Eastern theatre there was, notwithstanding the claim to successes, some evidence of a more sober attitude. A special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* wrote from the Eastern frontier on October 3rd:

"People at home will be unable to form an accurate picture of the difficulty of carrying on war beyond the Russian frontier. The country is very various in character, and there are plenty of woods, marshes, rivers, and other obstacles. The Polish and Jewish population is essentially friendly to us, but among them are many Russian and other unstable elements, which give the enemy information of all our movements and of the strength of the individual forces. This quite apart from the reconnaissance service of the Russian airmen. We have, moreover, to do with a vastly superior enemy, which cannot be underestimated. Rennenkampf's Vilna Army collected its still intact forces, which are no doubt more numerous than had at first been supposed, on a line protected by the fortresses of Kovno, Olita, and Grodno. The same thing was done upon the line Grodno-Ossowet-Bialystok, by the Narva Army originally under the orders of Samsonoff, with the forces which it had saved after the battle of Tannenberg. Both armies, which for reasons that may easily be guessed, could not be pursued, as the German command would certainly have desired, and which, moreover, found safety behind fortresses upon which it was difficult to put pressure, were able to reform and refit as far as was necessary, make good their losses in arms and ammunition from the enormous supplies at Kovno and Vilna, and receive fresh troops from the active Army as well as from the reserves.

The German troops, on the other hand, are constantly on the move and, while they could allow themselves but little rest, suffered from the bad weather of the last weeks and from strain and deprivations. Nothing, therefore, could be more wrong than to believe that we could now penetrate triumphantly far into Russia, driving the enemy before us until we could make ourselves at home at Petrograd and Warsaw. On the contrary, it is possible, nay probable, that here and there we must revert from our courageous and successful offensive to the defensive until we ourselves have received reinforcements and been able to fill up the gaps caused by the months of battle.

and Sailor, Too," is the nickname of the Royal Marines. The regiment was originally raised for sea service alone, and in 1664 bore the name of "The Admiral's Regiment," in consequence of this. The origin of the nickname is lost in antiquity, but many authorities consider it won its name owing to members of the corps being allotted to the jolly boat.

From these records it will be gleaned how British regiments won honourable nicknames, and perhaps the day is not far distant when the Australian regiments of the British Empire may also boast of such sobriquets. One might be given right away as an example. The members of the 1st Australian Infantry regiment have often been dubbed, "The Little Deers," owing to the crest of their Honorary Colonel (Lord Northcote)—being a deer. Now they have taken New Guinea, an apt nickname for the corps would be "The Thick Uns."

AT LAST!

Wholesale Arrest of the Alien Enemies.

London, Oct. 22.

The danger of the enemy in our midst, to which the *Globe* has so long and consistently called attention, is at last being attacked by the authorities with the necessary vigour.

All men of German, Austrian, or Hungarian birth resident in this country, not naturalised, between the ages of 17 and 45, are to be interned as prisoners of war. A large number of them are already in the detention camps, and the order for arrest is being rigorously enforced.

In London hundreds of arrests have already been made, and many more are expected. A large number of those detained were waiters, porters, and other classes of hotel servants.

A very large number of German aliens have been arrested in the East-end; and Whitechapel, Arbour-square, and Limehouse Police-stations are filled with them.

The City Corporation expressed to-day grave apprehension at the presence of so many aliens in this country, and decided to urge the authorities concerned to take prompt methods to meet the danger. The Corporation is enquiring as to Germans who hold licences in the City.

In the Provinces. Arrests on an extensive scale are also reported. Following are reports of to-day's activities:—

Manchester.—During the last 24 hours the police have arrested 500 alien enemies.

Liverpool.—Jacques Frieburg was remanded to-day, charged with being an alien enemy and entering the city without permission. The prosecution stated that he entered with Belgian refugees.

Leeds.—About seventy aliens, mostly Germans, have been arrested, and it is reported they have been handed over to the military authorities.

Newcastle and Gateshead.—About 110 arrests have so far been made. They include hotel managers, commercial travellers, clerks, waiters, and pork butchers.

Aldershot.—Several German tradesmen were included in the arrest to-day of a number of alien enemies. They included men of repute and many years' residence in the town.

Northampton.—The Tramways Committee has decided to suspend Mr. Gottschalk, the tramways manager, during the period of the war. He was born in Hanover, and has lived in England for 27 years, but has only taken out his naturalisation papers since the war began.

Nottingham.—Forty-seven Germans and Austrians were arrested to-day.

Cambridge.—Fourteen alien enemies have been arrested. Folkestone.—Thirty Germans were arrested to-day and marched from the Town Hall en route for Shorncliffe.

Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Cardiff.—Several arrests were made to-day, despite the general clear up at the beginning of the war.

Dunfermline.—Two men, one a German and the other the son of a German, were put under an armed guard to-day. One had previously owned pigeons and the other owned a photographic business which commanded a view of the Forth Bridge.

Dublin.—One of the Belgian refugees landed to-day was arrested on suspicion as a German spy.

"An End to Spies." Addressing the grand jury at Worcester Assizes, to-day, Mr. Justice Ridley said when we had victory in the European war we must make an end of spies. The German nation appeared to dream that it could conquer Europe by a system of espionage.

RUSSIANS FROM SIBERIA.

Mobilisation of Second Reserve.

Harbin, Nov. 12. The mixed Railway Brigade has left for the front and had a very flattering send-off. The places of these 2,000 odd men are being taken up by this year's recruits, so that alarmists have no cause to fear that any outbreak on the part of the Chinese (not that such a thing is likely) could not be easily squashed. The Russian authorities are ready for all eventualities, and this European war has had the effect of rekindling the flame of patriotism which is in every true Russian, though he may be exiled to the furthest boundaries of the Muscovite Empire.

The trainloads of Austrian and German prisoners passing through to the Ussuri district have now stopped, and the Chinese of northern Manchuria have been able to see with their own eyes that Germany is not having it all her own way, as some of the Chinese newspapers would make their readers believe. From a German soldier I got hold of a Belgian coin. When asked how he came in possession of it, he said his regiment had first been sent to Belgium, but after the fall of Brussels they one and all thought they were being sent to Paris; he was much surprised to learn that Paris was very far off from being in German hands.

I learn that mobilisation of the 2nd Reserve (i.e. men from 1st reserve who are over thirty-eight years of age) has taken place in the Priamur. No doubt these men are required to look after the prisoners of war.

The diplomatic rapprochement between Russia and Japan initiated some time back into a thorough understanding between these two powers, will no doubt be succeeded by an alliance by which all past differences in Far Eastern questions will be amicably solved to the direct benefit of the two nations. German wares, which have for the past several years been sold in increasing quantities both in north Manchuria and eastern Siberia, will be replaced by the Japanese made article. It must not be forgotten that the principal consumers are Europeans and not Asiatics, and that there is a great increase in this population every year on account of the tide of immigration which has flowed unimpeded. Geographically Japan could not be more favourably situated, whilst her business men have for years been studying the peculiarities of this field, and so are intimately acquainted with the wants of the population.

Effect of Recent Hurricane. The effects of the hurricane in southern Manchuria were quite serious, and even here in Harbin we have been severely inconvenienced by the total interruption of the telegraphic service for several days. In no other country in the world, except China, would telegraph poles and lines be allowed to remain on the ground for over a week, the Mukden authorities not having sufficient means at their disposal to restore them. Here we have again another extreme change in the weather. For the past three days the severe frosts have disappeared and during the day the sun continues to melt the snow, which has fallen so heavily that the state of the streets can be better imagined than described.—*N.O. Daily News.*

We would have no more of that. Cypher Code.

At Greenwich to-day Ernest Tichmann, a hairdresser's assistant, of Tanner's Hill, Deptford, was remanded charged as an alien enemy having in his possession a cypher code.

When prisoner was searched a note-book was found which he tried to snatch away. In the note-book was a letter in cypher, and what was apparently a key to the cypher.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
the 7th December, 1914, commencing at 3.15 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Teak & Blackwood Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry and Silk covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Overmantels, Tea and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Ornaments and Pictures, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboards and Dinner Waggon, Bookcases, Roll Top and Writing Desks, Marble Mantel Clock and Electric Lamps, Glass and Crockery, Electric-Plated Ware & Cutlery, Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coalscuttles, etc.

Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes, Washstands & Toilet Tables, Chesterfield Sofa, Teak Chest-of-Drawers, etc., etc.
Cooking Stoves, Pantry and Bathroom Requisites

A Selection of Canton Black-wood-ware

comprising:—
Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables, Jardiniere Stands, Stools, etc., etc.

1 Automatic Water Finder
3 Typewriters
1 Fowling Piece (12 bore)

On view from Friday, the 4th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY
the 8th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths;

Also
A Quantity of Woollen Sweaters, Pants, Cardigan Vests, Motor Scarves, nose, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 7th December 1914.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

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The Latest Improvements, Low Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

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Telephone 62.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on **SATURDAY**, the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the **PRINCE OF WALES' FUND**, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped, therefore, that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a **DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND**.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show after, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE**.
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.

R. E. Lightweight Champion of the Colony. (Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Championship of the Colony

Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.

Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARP

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1

F. E. HALL:—Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4th December.

The Thrilling Turf Drama

in 5 parts—5,000 feet long.

"MASTER BOB"

also

"THE HORSE THIEF'S WIFE"

A Picture not to be Missed.

"The Right No. but the Wrong House"

and by request the 2nd Series of War Pictures will be exhibited for a few nights longer.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 5th December.

The great clever picture

"ROUND THE WORLD ON TWOPENCE"

in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 feet.

Mr. BERT FLATT and Miss FLO BROOKS

Comedy Sketch Artists.

Singers, Dancers and Musicians.

SEE THEM! SEE THEM!

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL,



because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"

and

"Rules of Health."

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by M. McD. Bodkin, K. O. ... 41.75

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by George Webb Hardy ... 1.75

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by Richard Dobson ... 1.75

THE CORVETON FAMILY.

by Mrs. Humphry Ward ... 1.75

THE GREATER LAW.

by Victoria Cross ... 1.75

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, —Shiu	" 21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50
" corned, —Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	" 3
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, —Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle, —	" 27
Pigs Chitlings, —Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, —Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, —Chu Chap	" 18
" Head, —Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop, —Chu Pak Kwat	" 26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg, —Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart, —Yeung Sum	each 12
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order, —Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, —Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 20
Ducks, —Ap	" 24
Doves, —Fan Kan	" 18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese, —Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe, —Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, —Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, —Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	" 18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tui To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, —Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, —Tso Pak	" 25
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, —Wong Ka Yu	" 20
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, —Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Poace, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Chek Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach, —Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon, —Ma Yau	" 35
Shark, —Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, —Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, —Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	" 04

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds, —Hing Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chico), —Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
" (bridges), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	" 18

肉食

	Cts.
Carambola, —Yeung To	" 10
Coconuts, —Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	" 6
" America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 12
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh,	" 12
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	" 15
" Sweet	" 15
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), —Cooking, —Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tsz	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pan Ti Po Lo	each 15
" 2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo	" 15
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15
Pumpkin, —Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb. 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
" Cheuk	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout, —Ah Choi	" 8
" Long, —Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red, —Hang Ko	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	" 12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Staff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old, —Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lan Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mask Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okros	lb. 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Greer, —Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley, —Kun Tai	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet, —Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	" 3
" Japan, —Yut Pan Shu Tsai	" 3
" American, —Pa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 1
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, —Tse So	" 8
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, —Tse Ke	" 8
Taro, —Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 15
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 8
" Lily root, —Lin Ng-u	" 8
Yams, —Ta Shu	" 8
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

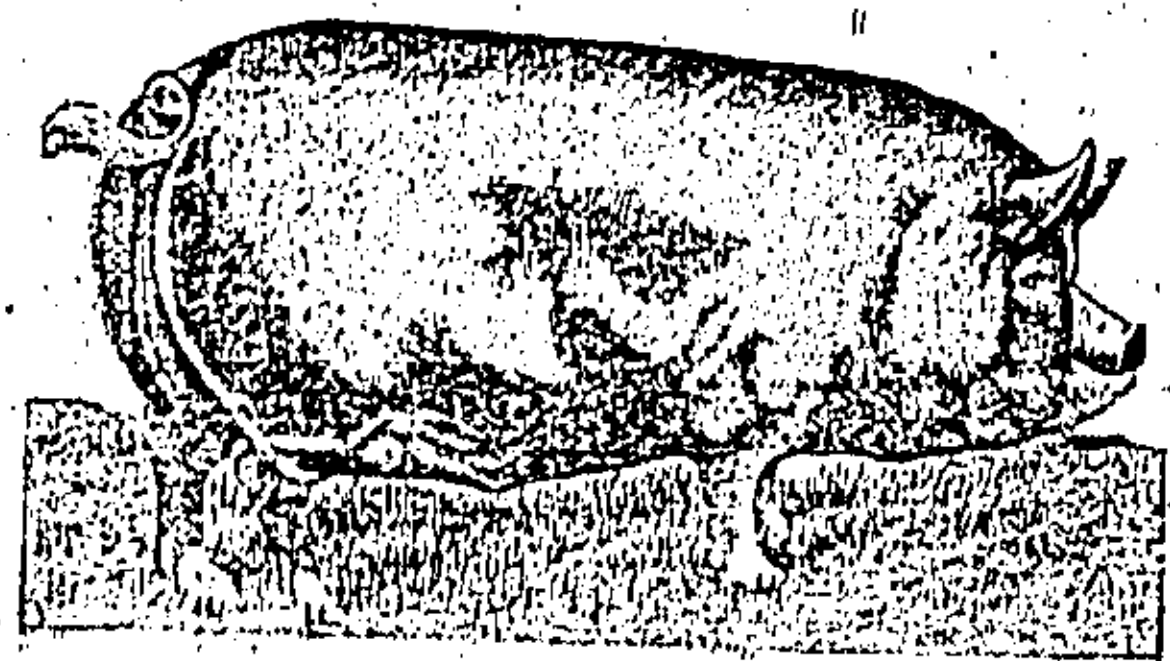
海鮮

	Cts.
Shrimp, —Kai	lb. 18
Crab, —Kai	" 18
Scallop, —Kai	" 18
Clam, —Kai	" 18
Snail, —Kai	" 18
Octopus, —Kai	" 18
Squid, —Kai	" 18
Starfish, —Kai	" 18
Sea Urchin, —Kai	" 18
Sea Anemone, —Kai	" 18
Sea Cucumber, —Kai	" 18
Sea Slug, —Kai	" 18
Sea Spider, —Kai	" 18
Sea Crab, —Kai	" 18
Sea Scorpion, —Kai	" 18
Sea Devil, —Kai	" 18
Sea Snake, —Kai	" 18
Sea Horse, —Kai	" 18
Sea Mantis, —Kai	" 18
Sea Centipede, —Kai	" 18
Sea Millipede, —Kai	" 18
Sea Spider, —Kai	" 18
Sea Crab, —Kai	" 18
Sea Scorpion, —Kai	" 1

DAIRY FARM NEWS

WE ARE ALWAYS
IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH
THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL AND AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH,
SAUSAGES,



HAMS, BACON,
CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF

AND

WE IMPORT
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT
MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	Tr-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest 23rd Nov. to now	1914. Lowest 23rd Nov. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$740 b.	120,000	\$125	all	835	Jan. 790	Aug. 740	720	{£2.3/- at ex 1/10/14 equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$315 b.	10,000	\$1050	50	349	Oct. 270	Jan. 315	310	{Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	t.142 b.	10,000	£15	5	137 1/2	Aug. 131	Jan. 142	142	{Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$725 sa.	2,400	\$250	100	845	April 784	Sept. 725	\$700	{Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$200	12,000	\$100	60	200	April 185	June 200	200	{Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$148 b.	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2	Dec. 146	May 148	145	{£10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$380 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385	Jan. 354	May 380	378	{£27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$7 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2	June 7 1/2	Oct. 7	7	{£1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$30 s.	20,000	\$50	all	4 1/2	May 30	Oct. 30	28	{£3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$25 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Aug. 27	April 25	25	{Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$55 s.	{60,000 £5 } {60,000 £5 }	all	99	April 75	Aug. 55	55	55	{Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$80/- s.	3,797,610	£1	all	118/-	April 98/6	Oct. 80/-	80/-	{Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$40	40,000	\$10	all	58	Oct. 32 1/2	Jan. 40	40	{Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.O. No. 22
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$75 s.	20,000	\$100	all	112	Jan. 92 1/2	Aug. 75	75	{£3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$30 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40	Jan. 39	Dec. 20	20	{£3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	37/6	1,000,000	£1	all	37/-	Dec. 30/-	July 37/6	37/6	{Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3. account of year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$2 s.	200,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Jan. 3	Aug. 2	2	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	24/-	160,000	£1	all	86/-	Feb. 38/-	Dec. 24/-	24/-	{1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$76 s.	60,000	\$50	all	99	July 74	Mar. 76	76	{£3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	\$54 b.	50,000	\$50	all	90	June 56	Jan. 54	54	{£3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55 b.	35,700	t. 100	all	72	Jan. 51	July 55	55	{Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91 b.	66,000	t. 100	all	113 1/2	May 103	Jan. 91	91	{Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	t.94	25,000	t. 100	all	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 125	125	{Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$125	12,000	\$50	25	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 125	125	{£3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$102 b.	50,000	\$100	all	118	July 101	Jan. 102	102	{£3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Sept. 8	Feb. 7	7	{50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	20	44	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	{£2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	t.93	78,000	t.50	all	93	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	{Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.14
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71	12,000	\$50	all	74 1/2	June 54 1/2	Jan. 71	71	{£2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	p.8	15,000	p.10	all	8	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	{15 per cent. for 1913
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all	100	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	{First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t.125	20,000	t.50	all	143 1/2	Nov. 120	July 125	125	{Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
H'kong Cotton Co.	\$74 b.	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	April 7 1/2	Dec. 7 1/2	7 1/2	{50 cents 31/7/03
Kung Yik	11 b.	75,000	t.10	all	15 1/2	Jan. 12 1/2	July 11	10 1/2	{Tls. 1 for year ending 30/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	75 b.	8,000	t.100	all	112	Jan. 93	Sept. 75	75	{Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	t.73 b.	4,000	t.50	all	136	Mar. 104	Sept. 73	71	{Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	60,000	\$2	all	11 1/2	May 9	April 10	10	{£1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4	50,000	\$5	all	5	Nov. 2.30	Jan. 4	4	{6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	b.	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2	Feb. 8 1/2	May 7 1/2	7 1/2	{70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2 b.	200,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Feb. 8 1/2	May 7 1/2	7 1/2	{£1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$35	40,000	7 1/2	all	29	Oct. 21 1/2	Jan. 35	35	{40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$54	400,000	\$10	all	7.80	Nov. 4.10	Jan. 54	54	{£1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$36	90,000	\$10	all	49	Dec. 26	Jan. 36	35	{Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$175 b.	5,000	\$25	all	200	Jan. 15	Oct. 175	174	{Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$25	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2	July 19	Jan. 25	25	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	9/6 b.	325,000	5/-	all	9/6	Sept. 4/9	Jan. 9/6	9/6	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	t.32	250,000	t.10	all	75	Jan. 19	Sept. 32	30	{£1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	April 9	Sept. 10	10	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Do. (New) 90 cts. s.	s.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00	Jan. 90	Oct. 90	90 cts.	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
Philippines Ld.	\$5	75,000	\$10	all	5	Nov. 5	Jan. 5	5	{None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	10	10	all	6	Nov. 6	Jan. 6	6	{£1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	20	Nov. 20	Jan. 20	20	{None
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	13,000	t.20	all	135	Nov. 135	Jan. 135	135	{No dividend this year.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$44 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	May 3.50	Oct. 5	4 1/2	{35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/2	May 13 1/2	Feb. 18	18	{£1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	May 6 1/2	Jan. 7	7	{70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	\$7 1/2 s.	2,100	\$7	all	11	July 9	Jan. 7 1/2	7 1/2	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$20 b.	6,000	\$35	all	29	Nov. 29	Jan. 29	29	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO NOON DEC. 5, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their report dated December 5, state:—
Our last report was dated the 1st Aug. and on the same day it was decided that we should close our Exchange. The Exchange was re-opened for the transaction of cash business only, Shanghai following a few days later on the same lines, and although there was considerable opposition to the re-opening here, it is pleasing to note that the resumption of business and the publication of official prices have been the means of bringing buyers into the market. It will be seen from the above list that a few stocks show considerable depreciation when compared with prices ruling end of July, but taking into consideration the world-wide effect the War has had upon financial affairs generally, we take the present condition of our market as very satisfactory. A fair amount of investment business has been transacted during the past week and values of many stocks have appreciated considerably during the period mentioned.
Bar Silver is quoted 23 per oz. ready. Exchange on London closed to day at 1/8 1/4 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been backed in considerable quantities at various rates from \$700 to \$750 and close steady at the latter rate.
Marine Insurance.—Cantons continue firm with buyers now offering \$315; there have been no sales reported. Unions after opening at \$700 buyers have advanced to \$725 sales. North Chinas and Yangtzes are quoted nominal.
Fire Insurance.—China Fires are wanted at \$148 after sales at \$145 and \$146. Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$380.
Shipping.—China Manilas are quoted \$7 sellers, Indo-Chinas are quiet and without business at \$55, Douglases opened at \$26, buyers and are now wanted at \$30. Star Ferries are nominal at \$40. Hongkong, Canton & Mancho Steamboats are on offer at \$25. Shell Transports have local sellers at 80/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns

—Kowloon Wharves have sellers at \$70, buyers offering \$70. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are on offer at \$54 with buyers at \$50. Shanghai Docks and Yangtze are quoted nominal with no business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have sellers at \$75, business has been done at \$70 and there are further buyers at this rate. Luzons are neglected at \$20 sellers.

Mining.—Tronohs are offering locally at 24/- Rauba have sellers at \$2 and buyers at \$11. Langkats have been done from Tls. 30 to Tls. 32 and close with buyers at the latter rate in Shanghai. Kailans are quoted 37/6 nominal.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are offering at \$7 1/2. Ewos are quoted Tls. 125. International Tls. 75, Kung Yik Tls. 11 buyers, Lau Kung Mow Tls. 75 sellers and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 73 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$10, China Providents \$7.1-4, Hongkong Icees at \$1.75 and Low Level Trams at 9/6 after sales at various rates from 9/- to 9/6. There are sellers of Dairy Farms at \$35, Green Island Cements at \$5.1-4, Hongkong Electric at \$36 after sales, Hongkong Ropes at \$25, Steam Laundries at \$4.1-4, and Wm. P. Wells at \$7.1-2.

Czar's Edict Closes Russia

£3,000,000.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.

The Russian Temperance Society, which aims at the complete suppression of alcoholism, recently addressed to the Czar a request to forbid the sale of spirituous liquors in Russia. His Majesty in reply sent a telegram of thanks to the Grand Duke Constantine, the president of the society, saying: "I have decided to prohibit for ever in Russia the Government sale of alcohol."

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

NOTICE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Will the gentleman who in error took a coat and cap, with initials "W.E.C." marked thereon, from the cloakroom on St. Andrew's night, kindly return same to the Manager in exchange for his own?

A SHIP ENGINEER (Marine Engineer preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married men. First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.

NOTICE

Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their customers that one of their managing partners, Mr. U Tin Sam (余田三), died on the 1st instant; the business will be carried on as usual by the continuing partners, who have authorised Mr. Lam Lau (林柳) and Mr. U Tsan (余煥), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the firm.

SANG LEE & CO.,
59, Des Voeux Road Central,
(First Floor).

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle, to which it is a most reliable and effective remedy. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous ingredients. It is a most reliable and effective remedy for all cases of irregularity of the Menstrual Cycle, and is a most reliable and effective remedy for all cases of irregularity of the Menstrual Cycle.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

EXCHANGE.

Selling		T/T. Marks Nom.	
I/T	1/9 1/4	Demand Germany	2.32 1/2
Demand	1/9 5/16	T/T. France	2.23 1/2
30 d/s	1/9 3/8	Demand Paris	2.23
60 d/s	1/9 7/16	On Haiphong	Nom.
4 m/s	1/9 1/2	On Saigon	Nom.
T/T Shanghai	78 1/4	On Bangkok	86 1/4
Private 30 d/s sight	76 1/4	Buying	
T/T Singapore	88	4 m/s. L/O	1/10
T/T Japan	134	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 1/8
T/T India	134	6 m/s. L/O	1/10 1/4
Demand India	134 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/10 1/4
T/T Bombay	134 1/2	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 45 1/2	Nom.
Demand Bombay	134 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	2.33 1/2
T/T Calcutta	134 1/2	4 m/s. France	2.38 1/2
Demand Calcutta	134 1/2	6 m/s. do	2.38 1/2
Demand Manila	37 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$55.40
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	37 1/2	Sovereign	\$11
Demand, New York 43 5/8	37 1/2	Bar Silver, ready	23
T/T Java	107 1/2	forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$22 1/2
Chinese...10 " \$23 3/8

Discount per \$100:

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$17 1/4
Hongkong 10 " \$17 5/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay. London.
Calcutta. Manila.
Canton. Panama.
Cebu. Peking.
Colon. San Francisco.
Hankow. Shanghai.
Hongkong. Singapore.
Kobe. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

